BOUNDARY REVISION PROPOSAL FOR

KOKANEE GLACIER PROVINCIAL PARK

BY

KAREN PULLMAN

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SUMMARY

Economic, political, social and environmental issues were analyzed to determine the location of the revised boundary for Kokanee Glacier Park, which would result in optimum land use. The land base that resulted annexed an additional 4098 hectares of recreational land to the core area. Deleted lands were made available for timber management and mining interests.

Field checks by the various land management agencies affected and public input will be necessary before final boundaries can be established.

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INTRODUCTION

The straight line boundaries of Kokanee Glacier Park create some difficulties for park development and management. In many instances the boundaries cut across, or parallel, drainage features. They bisect mining interests, wildlife ranges, vegetative communities, omit nearby areas of high recreational potential, and do not take into consideration access corridors. Resource preservation and resource extraction have suffered as a result of the illogical boundaries.

This boundary proposal attempts to solve some of these resource conflicts through a realization of the social, economic, political and environmental issues relating to Kokanee Glacier Park. Information was obtained from informal personal interviews with park users and resource managers. Canada Land Inventory Maps, Forest Cover Maps, Revised Mineral Inventory Maps, Aeromagnetic maps, aerial photos, and Parks Division files were used extensively in determining resource values.

The proposal creates new boundaries which provide a better management and administrative unit for the Parks Division while at the same time eliminating resource conflicts with mineral and timber values. The proposed boundaries provide additional recreational diversity and opportunities to help distribute use throughout the park.

CONCLUSION

The boundary proposal is a rational portrayal of land suitability in the vicinity of Kokanee Glacier Park. It will not appeal to those resource managers suffering from the "grab-it-and-run" syndrome (noticeable among resource extractors of the past) nor those who, on the opposite side of the argument, are suffering from the "blue-dot" disease. The symptoms of "blue-dot" disease are fevered mutterings of "park...park" whenever a blue dot, representing a lake, on a topographic map, is spotted.

This revision is a preliminary objective assessment of the area's potential related to the residents' needs and desires. Political constraints are a modifying factor. Field checks and public input will be necessary to check the validity of this initial assessment.

The boundary revisions result in manageable units delineated by height of land boundaries and resource values within those boundaries. Three alternate core areas for recreation are completed in the boundary revision. Each one offers a viable alternative to the already overtaxed central core area.

Timber values are released in the boundary revision as are potential highly mineralized areas. If these areas should prove to be as valuable as predicted, they will help to boost the economy of the area without destroying particularly valuable recreational lands.

The revised boundary would provide a better management and administrative unit for the Parks Branch while at the same time eliminating resource conflicts with timber and mineral values. The new boundaries also provide additional recreational diversity and protect valuable

wildlife habitat. These boundaries provide the opportunity for park management to distribute use throughout the park by offering complete alternate core areas for recreation, which have many of the qualities of the original core area.

I. POLITICAL HISTORY

Kokanee Glacier Park is one of the oldest parks in the British Columbia Park system. The movement to have a park established in the area was begun among residents of New Denver, Silverton, Kaslo and Nelson during the early 1900's. The Kaslo Board of Trade, in January of 1915, petitioned the provincial government to survey out and reserve as park land the glacial area at the headwaters of Coffee, Lemon, Enterprise and Keen Creeks. On February 6, 1922, an area of ten square miles was established as Kokanee Park. (See Fig. 1, page 5, for Location Map.) It was renamed Kokanee Glacier Park on June 27, 1924.

On December 14, 1940, Kokanee Glacier Park was classified as a Class "A" park. Throughout the history of the park there has been pressure from the Chamber of Mines, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and local prospectors to prospect and rework old claims in the park. On June 17, 1965, the park was reclassified from a Class "A" to a Class "B" park. This reclassification allows resource extraction, such as mining, under a Park Use Permit as long as the activities are not "detrimental to the recreational values of the park...."[1] As a Class "A" park Kokanee Glacier was protected from mining activities as they could not be considered "necessary to the preservation or maintenance of the recreational values of the park...."[2] Since the reclassification to Class "B" status, Kokanee Glacier has seen intermittent mining activities near Gibson Lake and in the Scranton Basin.

The restrictions outlined in Park Use Permits, combined with the low ore content of the rocks and high extraction and refining costs,

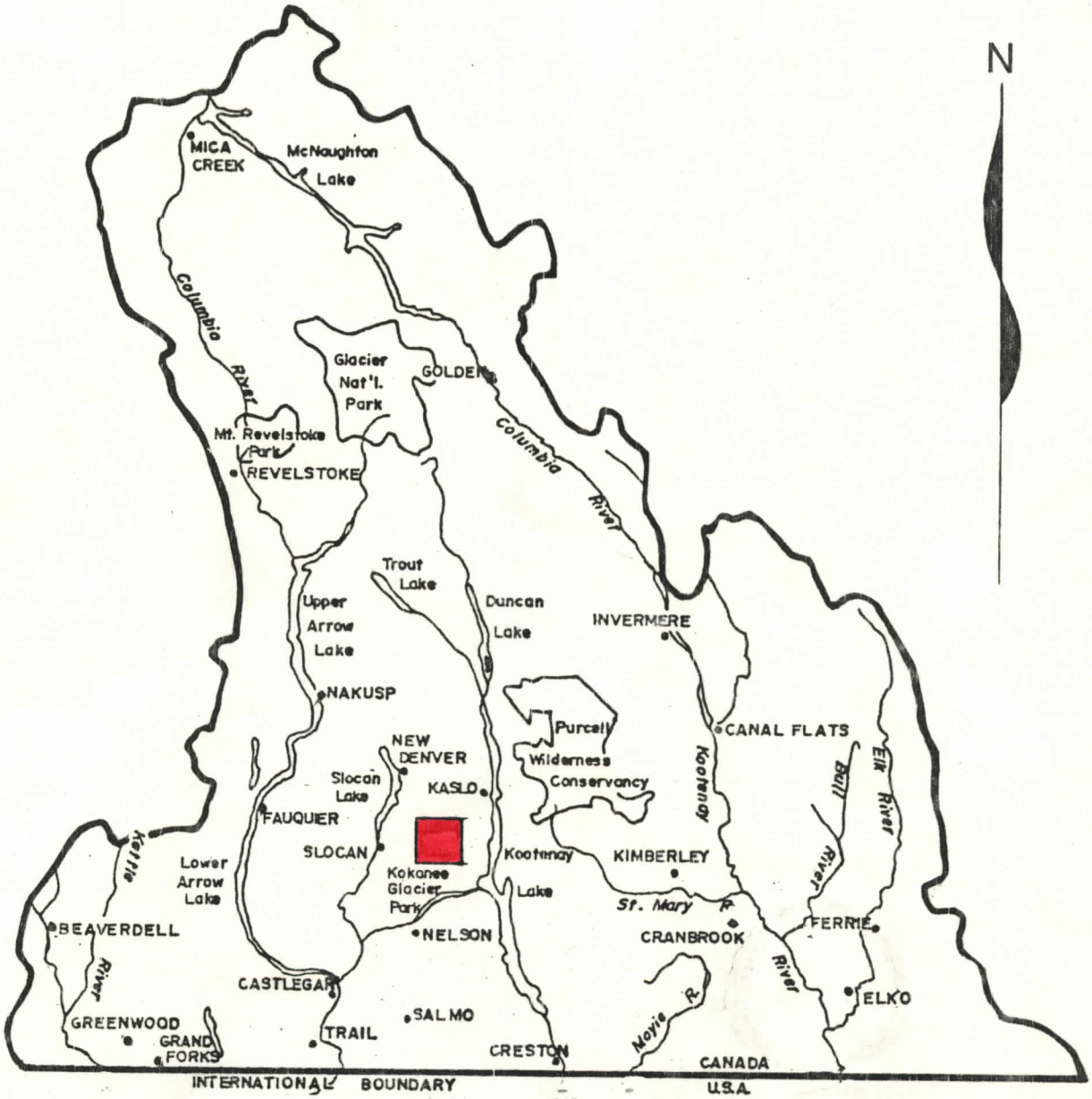

Figure 1. LOCATION MAP

Map area is the Kootenay Region. Approximate scale 1:2,900,000

discourage all but the most zealous petitioners. Furthermore, the delineation of a core area on November 15, 1963, to be reserved from the staking of claims, has not only helped to protect the park but has also reduced resource extraction pressure (Appendix A).

Throughout the tumultuous political history of Kokanee Glacier Park the boundaries have been studied and several proposals have been forwarded (Appendix B). Most of these proposals did not take into consideration the economic nor political ramifications of such huge extensions of the present boundaries.

II. SOCIAL HISTORY

It is interesting to reflect for a moment on the economic foundation of the communities which were so keen on having a park established in their vicinity. Mining had been the prime industry ever since the first lode deposit was staked in 1886. The other main industry was forestry. Both of these land uses are normally not compatible with the preservation concepts of parks. However, these same miners and loggers who depended upon the land for their incomes had the insight to recognize the less tangible values of the Slocan Range, and the foresight to lobby for Park Status over the area.

The present upward trend to outdoor recreations and the subsequent interest in Kokanee Glacier Park is expressed not only in innumerable letters from interest groups in the area,[3] but also by rising use figures collected by the Parks Division. The number of visitors to Kokanee Glacier Park is rising steadily. During 1961, 1962, and 1963, year-round, over-night, visitor counts totalled 658. During 1977, 1978, and 1979, year-round, over-night, visitor counts totalled 11 085.[4] This astronomical jump is even more amazing when the population numbers within easy access of Kokanee Glacier Park are compared. Census figures of 1961 indicate that approximately 36 000 people resided within 100 miles of the park.[5] A census of 1976 revealed about 61 000 people resided in the same area.[6] Although the population has not even doubled, visitors to the park have increased more than sixteen fold. (See Fig. 2, page 8, for Number of Visitors to Kokanee Glacier Park Compared to Resident Population.) The variable that tourism brings to the final analysis is relatively unimportant, as non-local use has not appreciably risen on a percent basis.[7]

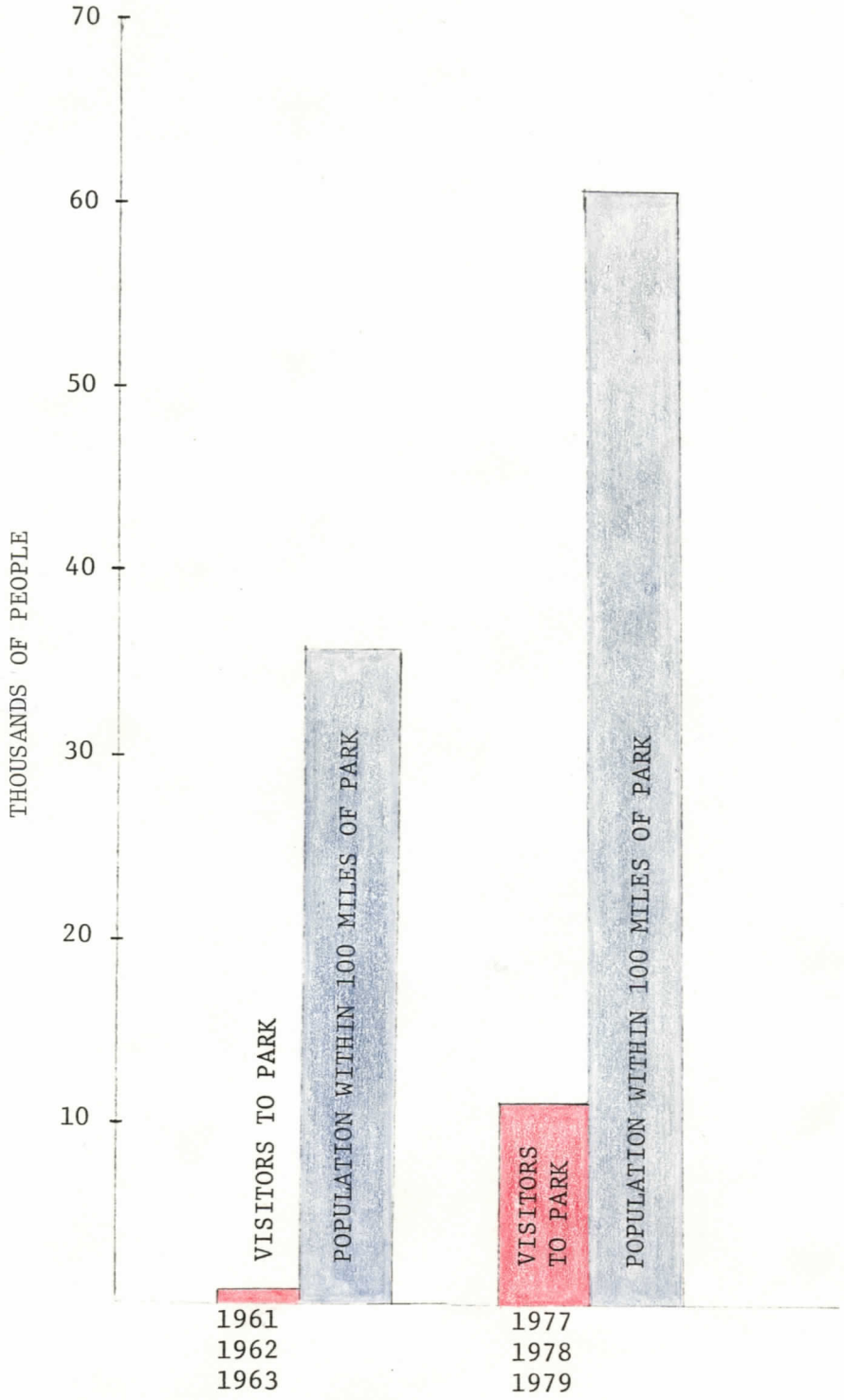

FIGURE 2.

NUMBER OF VISITORS
TO KOKANEE GLACIER PARK
COMPARED TO RESIDENT POPULATION

III. BOUNDARY REVISION AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A. The Boundary Problems

The present park boundaries were defined by cardinal directions. The straight lines cut across mountains, valleys and watersheds. They bisected mining interests, wildlife ranges, vegetative communities, omitted nearby areas of high recreational potential, and did not take into consideration access corridors. Over the years both park and outside resource interests have suffered as a result of conflicting management objectives.

B. Parks Division Management Objectives

The Interim Policy statement for Kokanee Glacier Park states that the primary role of the park will be to educate inexperienced members of the public in alpine recreational opportunities and conduct.[8]

Boundary revision proposals should result in the annexation of lands which will meet these objectives and deletion of lands which are not compatible with these objectives. The boundaries should, in so far as they are able to, follow natural boundaries, resolve conflicting resource interests and provide reasonable management units.

C. Boundary Proposal

The following boundary proposal (see Fig. 3, page 11, for Boundary Proposal) would provide logical management and administrative units for the Parks Division while at the same time alleviating resource conflicts with timber and mineral values. It offers reasonable compensation for annexation of Crown lands through deletions of present park land.

The proposed boundaries also include areas which present an alternative to the alpine environment of the core area while at the same time offer high quality aesthetics with alternate recreational opportunities. Undisturbed old-growth forest stands, meadows and diverse wildlife habitat have been added. The extension of the boundaries to the west complete alternate "core" areas for visitor dispersal. (See Fig. 4, page 12, for Alternate Core Areas.)

Some extremely rugged areas have been deleted as have some areas with high timber volume but moderately low recreational value. The boundary revision calls for an annexation of approximately 4098 hectares, as calculated from both dot grids and polar planimeter readings.

The following section analyzes the specific units that have been either deleted or added in the boundary proposal.

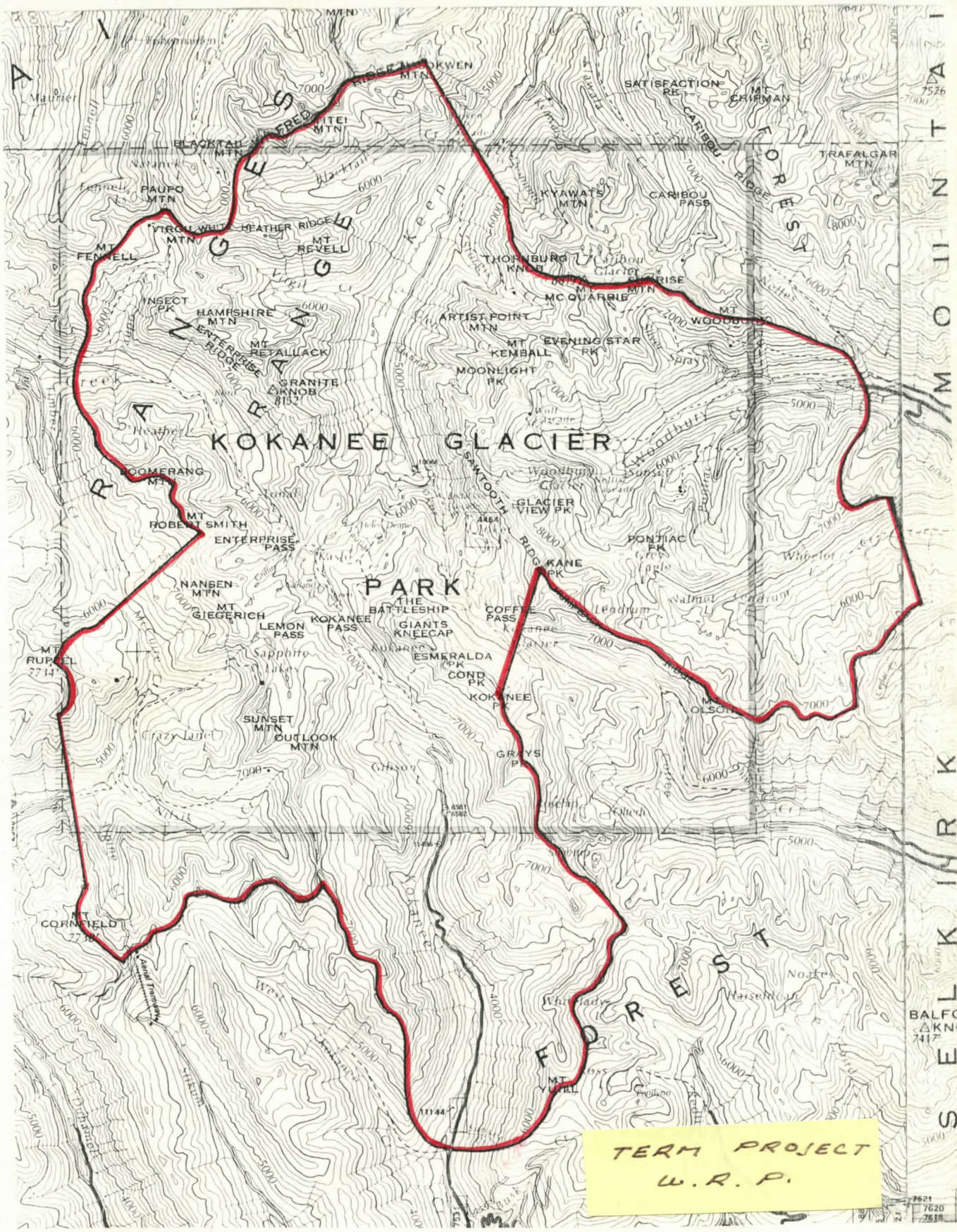

Figure 3. BOUNDARY PROPOSAL

Taken from Map 82F/NW and Map 82F/NE. Scale 1:125,000 or 1 inch to 2 miles.

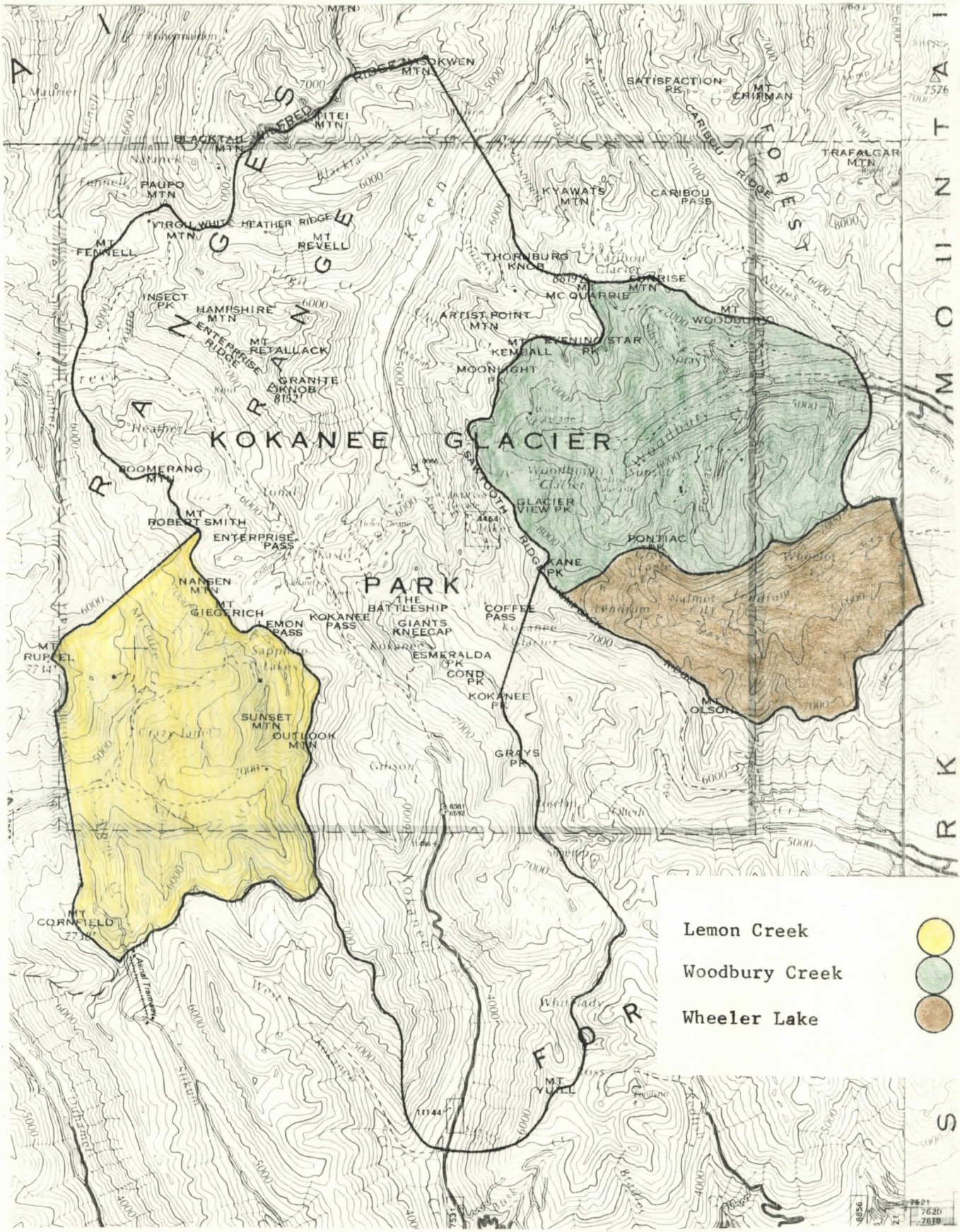

Figure 4. ALTERNATE CORE AREAS

Taken from Map 82F/NW and 82K/NE. Scale 1:125,000 or 1 inch to 2 miles.

1. Kokanee Creek

The Kokanee Creek drainage is recognized as an integral part of the recreational and aesthetic values associated with Kokanee Glacier Park. In addition, the wildlife, fishery and domestic watershed values have resulted in the drainage being designated as a deferred cutting area by the B.C. Forest Service (B.C.F.S.).[9] A map notation, by the B.C.F.S., established a strip of land adjacent to the creek and road as an Integrated Use Planning Area (Appendix C).

The boundary proposal recommends that the park be extended to the height of land along most of the drainage. This height of land extension would assure protection of the land base. Much of the value of any park is in its aesthetic values, which are closely related to preservation of the land base. This drainage in particular must be protected as it is the most popular access route into the park. The proximity of this access to Kokanee Creek Park, and a major highway, results in this route being used to a great extent by non-resident visitors.[10] Many of the visitors go only as far as Gibson Lake and for them a large part of the recreational experience is the drive up the road.[11] By extending the park boundaries to include this drainage, road-side facilities, such as picnic sites and interpretive signing, to cater to "motoring" recreationalists could be built. These facilities would help to alleviate the strain on the Gibson Lake area.

The drainage is very important to the integrity of Kokanee Creek Park and the Interpretive Program carried out there. The Kokanee salmon spawning, the large Thuja plicata stands along the creek, the wildlife populations and the unique vegetative communities of the slide areas are not only valuable to the Interpretive Program but to the

ecosystem as well. The inclusion of this drainage, to the height of land, would increase the potential for interpretive trail development of these features, and assure protection of the natural resources.

Kokanee Creek offers the fisherman the opportunity to angle for resident rainbow trout in its lower reaches and cutthroat in its upper reaches as far as Gibson Lake.

The boundary extensions would offer broader opportunities for trail development for the hiker. A general hiking trail near the creek would be utilized by both day hikers leaving from the highway and Kokanee Creek Park, and by hikers intent upon longer trips into the core area of Kokanee Glacier Park. By extending the boundary to the height of land, short spur trails over the ridge between Mount Yuill and Grays Peak would give access to small alpine and sub-alpine lakes. The aesthetic values of these lakes, outside the park boundaries, would have to be protected by alternate legislation.

The wildlife values of this creek are important from a park's point of view, as one of the prime attractions of a park is its wildlife. According to the land capability analysis of the Canada Land Inventory, all land below approximately 5800 feet is Class 4, late fall and winter range for Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus and Odocoileus hemionus hemionus.

Oreamnos americanus have been sighted on the east slopes of this drainage.

In addition to ungulates, the drainage supports many smaller mammals and their predator species, such as Ursus arctos horribilis. The exact ranges of Ursus arctos horribilis individuals in Kokanee Glacier Park are unknown. However, biologists from the B.C. Fish and Wildlife Branch

have confirmed that the tributaries of Kokanee Creek fulfill seasonal habitat requirements of the species.[12]

The argument for deleting this drainage from the Kootenay Lake T.S.A. are mainly to preserve the valuable and fine natural balance that already exists in this drainage. This balance is very sensitive to damage resulting from resource extraction.

The sides of Kokanee Creek are for the most part very steep. Consequently, snow slides occur frequently along its length. In the Kootenays the logging of areas between slides as cut-blocks has generally resulted in the logged area revegetating with the brush species of the adjacent slides. Brush species are much faster growing than commercial tree species. Even if the area was restocked the same year, the brush species would be very likely to outcompete the tree species. Chemical treatment of the brush that has moved into the cut area before restocking can result in satisfactory restocking conditions. However, the implications to the whole ecosystem must be carefully evaluated.

The alternatives to cut-blocks are selective and shelterwood cuts. A selective cut which will leave behind some trees and counteract brushing is applicable in uneven aged stands. However, this method is not practicable in many areas of Kokanee Creek drainage as even aged stands of climax species are prevalent. The understory trees in these stands are probably of very poor quality and would not respond to release as well as would be required to make a selective cut a viable alternative to clearcuts.

The other method to be considered is a shelterwood cut which would remove a percentage of the crown cover and then plant with a shade

tolerant species that could be established under the canopy. This would preclude the restocking of the sites with Pseudotsuga menziesii, Larix occidentalis and Pinus monticola, the pioneer species native to this area, as they require exposed mineral soil for effective root development.

An alternative to planting a shelterwood cut is to allow natural restocking to occur. However, this is usually a very slow process and the short growing season in this area virtually eliminates this possibility.

Logging practices in Thuja plicata/Tsuga heterophylla stands of the North Shore area of Kootenay Lake have set a precedent of: clear cut, burn and scarify followed by restocking with pioneer species.[13] The other resource values of Kokanee Creek would be severely depreciated by this treatment. Furthermore, the commercial value of these few stands does not compensate for the ethical and aesthetic values that would be affected in the "domino" impact that logging these sites would produce. Definitely, the trees that are standing now have a certain amount of commercial value, however, it can be argued that their standing value far exceeds their cut value.

2. Lemon Creek

Lemon Creek drainage is gaining in popularity as an access route into the core area of Kokanee Glacier Park, especially for the residents of the Slocan Valley and points west.

The boundary revision proposed will delete a very narrow strip of land from the southwest corner of the park but will annex the drainages of Alpine and Nilsik Creeks to the height of land. The major conflict

with this annexation are the mineral claims on Mount Cornfield. Some of these claims are lapsed Crown-grants held by the Escheats Officer. The majority of claims are Crown-grants owned by Noonday Mines, Great Falls, Montana. These claims are held in good standing by payment of the mineral tax. These existing claims could be save-and-exempt from the legal description of the boundary revision.

The inclusion of the Nilsik Creek and Alpine Creek drainages to the height of land would result in a complete management unit for Lemon Creek. The reopening of the Nilsik Creek trail up to Glory Basin and the Sapphire Lakes would provide a loop trail and a viable alternative for destination backpackers.

Lemon Creek drainage is Kokanee Glacier Park in a capsule. The lower elevations have the lush vegetation and undisturbed old-age stands that once blanketed the Selkirks. The higher reaches of the Glory Basin have the rugged granite and gem-like tarns and lakes one finds throughout the higher peaks. The area has its fair share of wildlife, including Ursus arctos horribilis.[14]

There are records of Oreamnos americanus in the vicinity of Sunset Mountain.[15] Human history is also evident here in the mining ruins, and the present trail system which was built by the miners and their pack-horses. The approach to the Lemon Creek entrance provides the visitor with ample opportunities to contemplate the effect of clearcut logging upon the landscape. Waterfalls, avalanche paths, a distant view of Kokanee Glacier and high meadows are all present in Lemon Creek. The view west from the Sapphire Lakes at sunset offers a vista hard to find elsewhere in the park without climbing to the highest peaks.

The diversity of this drainage offers an alternative to the core area of the park. Although the present trail is above the ability of

an unguided novice hiker, it is not above the ability of a novice in the company of a more experienced hiker or guide. At its present level of development, the drainage offers the novice a more advanced learning experience in wilderness travel and route finding. By extending the boundary south into the headwaters of Alpine Creek and Nilsik Creek, compensation is made for meadow habitat deleted in other areas of the park by the boundary revision. These meadow habitats are particularly valuable for their vegetative communities, wildlife habitat and opportunities for nature study.

3. Enterprise Creek

The Enterprise Creek access is used mainly by residents of the Slocan Valley. It offers the closest road access to the trail heads of Heather Lake and the Blue Grouse Basin.

Enterprise Creek and its tributaries are a show-case for the results of singleminded resource extraction. Mining claims and clearcuts straddle the access road along Enterprise Creek. Timber harvesting along Timber Creek has resulted in vast cut-blocks with very low aesthetic values and minimal recreational opportunities.

To date the upper reaches of Timber Creek have not been recorded as visited by hikers, backpackers or climbers. By deleting these upper reaches of Timber Creek and a narrow strip of land on the south side of Mount Fennell, optimal economic land capability could be realized. An assessment of the lower reaches of Timber Creek revealed a large percentage of medium and good growing sites for commercial timber production. A comparative study of the upper drainage, now within park boundaries, revealed many similar traits of the lower drainage and indicates that the area has good potential for timber production.[16] The lack of a trail up

McGuire Creek or to the ridge formed by Boomerang Mountain, Mount Robert Smith and Nansen Mountain reduces the need to consider the visual impact which resource extraction in Timber Creek would have upon the visitor to Kokanee Glacier Park.

The one factor that must be considered in this deletion is the impact that resource extraction would have upon the wildlife of the area. The present population of Ursus arctos horribilis that inhabit the upper reaches of Timber Creek would no doubt be pushed over the pass and down into McGuire Creek. Their range possibly extends into McGuire Creek already; however, rather than being seasonal residents in the drainage, they may be forced to take up permanent residency. This population shift will definitely require a higher level of wildlife and visitor management within this drainage than is presently practiced.

There is a small possibility that road construction associated with timber extraction in Timber Creek could enhance access into the Lemon Creek area. However, such access will initially be for route-finders only and thus not enhance the potential for utilization of the park by the novice visitor.

4. Silverton Creek and Fennell Creek

Silverton Creek and Fennell Creek do not offer good access into Kokanee Glacier Park. Extensive clearcuts seriously impair the aesthetics of these valleys.

Fishermaiden Lake, on Fennell Creek, is visited by local fishermen. Timber values extend beyond Fishermaiden Lake. Old-growth stands of Abies spp. and Picea glauca spp. on medium and poor sites are prevalent.

The exclusion of the top end of these drainages from the park would no doubt lead to resource extraction and mineral exploration. However, the recreational values of Fishermaiden Lake could be protected by the Forest Service Recreation Program.

Natanik Lake and the Fennell Lakes are accessible via Paupo Creek and the Blue Grouse Basin. The route has not been developed and is therefore only available to experienced wilderness travelers. Thus, the value of these lakes to the novice hiker in Kokanee Glacier Park is negligible.

The location of the alpine and sub-alpine lakes in the Silverton Creek drainage system makes their inclusion in Kokanee Glacier Park questionable when viewed in the content of management units delineated by height of land boundaries and drainages.

5. Blacktail Creek

The White Heather Basin is rarely visited. However, it does offer an undisturbed meadow environment which should be preserved for its vegetative and wildlife values. By extending the boundary to the height of land along Wilfred Ridge to Nasokwen Mountain and then following a ridge off Nasokwen to include all the tributaries of Blacktail Creek, the integrity of this drainage can be retained. The extension of the boundary will also include a small alpine lake in a cirque southwest of the summit of Nasokwen Mountain, and the Broken Falls Cascade.

There is a resource conflict with timber values in this drainage. However, the stands are mainly old-growth Abies spp., Pseudotsuga menziesii and Picea spp. on poor sites. Road construction into these

sites for timber extraction would be expensive and difficult due to the steepness of the terrain which would also put constraints on silvicultural applications.[17]

There are no mineral claims in this drainage.

6. The Northeast Corner

The northeast corner of Kokanee Glacier Park is rarely visited. Access up Desmond, Kyawats, Klawala and Nelles Creeks is by bushwacking. A trail from Silver Spray Creek terminates in the pass between Mount McQuarrie and Sunrise Mountain. Thus, recreational opportunities in this corner of the park are limited to the experienced mountaineer and route-finder.

By deleting this corner of the park in the boundary revision, recreational lands of value (to the inexperienced wilderness visitor) would not be affected. Also, a small area geographically separate from the recreational management units adjoining it would be eliminated.

The deletion of this area would open it up for resource extraction; however, the minimal timber values of the upper drainages would reduce the possibility of timber harvesting. Undoubtedly, the area would offer some interest to prospectors. However, difficult access would necessitate proof of a major find before active mining would proceed. Although a large number of claims are in the vicinity of Keen Creek, none have extended above the 6000-foot level of Klawala nor Kyawats Creek.

No claims have been staked in the Desmond or Nelles Creek drainage.

7. Woodbury Creek

The Woodbury Creek drainage is the main access corridor to the eastern regions of Kokanee Glacier Park. The year-round operations of the Scranton Mine assure year-round vehicular access to Pontiac Creek. This year-round access increases the recreational value of this area, as this is the only road into the park during the winter months. The snow clearing done on the road facilitates spring melt and the road opens up earlier in the spring than other roads into the park.

The proposed boundary revision follows the heights of land in the Woodbury Creek system. It annexes all lands of southern aspects on Mount Woodbury. On the south side of Woodbury Creek it annexes important meadow environments that have valuable wildlife habitats.[18] Two small lakes are also included in the annexation.

There are some forestry values in the proposed annexation as well as some areas which have been logged and would require rehabilitation.

The mining operation on Pontiac Creek is definitely in conflict with the park philosophy; however, it is a feature that must be accepted for political and economic reasons.[19] Deletion of the Scranton Mine from the park is virtually impossible, while still retaining other valuable features such as Sunset Lake to the west and the meadows to the east. The proposed boundary revision does not annex any other Crown-grants nor mineral claims.

The Woodbury Creek drainage is well described in Brenda Herbison's Vegetation of Kokanee Glacier Park.[20] Discussions with the B.C. Fish and Wildlife biologists reveal that the drainage supports most of the smaller mammals common in the core area of the park plus Ursus arctos horribilis, Oreamnos americanus, and Marmota caligata. Sunset Lake is

popular with local fishermen. Its proximity to the road terminus plus the well developed trail up to it raise the lake's value as a family recreational opportunity.

The drainage as a whole offers an alternate core area for visitor dispersal. The forested valley bottoms, the lush sub-alpine forests and alpine meadows, the diversity of wildlife and the tumbling creeks surrounded by rugged peaks, topped by the Woodbury Glacier and an icefield to the east of Kane Peak, offer the visitor a quality environment with all the diversity of the core area.

8. Wheeler Lake

The Wheeler Lake area has been a hot bed of contention for over twenty years. In October of 1959, the Lands Branch, of the Department of Lands and Forests, sent a Land Inspector out to do a reconnaissance of Wheeler Lake. The report submitted by J.S.D. Smith assessed the climate, vegetation, alienations and recreational potential of the area. The conclusions and recommendations of this report were that the forest could be considered non-commercial due to its decadent quality and restricted growth, and that the Kokanee Glacier Park boundaries be extended to include Wheeler Lake.[21] W.H. Hepper of the Parks Branch was present at the inspection, and actually suggested the reserve for Wheeler Lake.

On April 11, 1961, the Parks Branch requested a recreational map reserve over Wheeler Lake. No action was taken. On December 9, 1966, the request was renewed. At the same time the B.C.F.S. was maintaining a trail into Wheeler Lake, as public use was steadily rising. Also, the Alpine Club of Canada submitted a formal proposal to the Minister of

Recreation and Conservation that the area be added to the park.

I.R. Burrows of the Forest Service was asked by the Management Division of the Forest Service to assess the area's potential for timber production. On March 21, 1967, he replied:

> "From the allowable cut point of view, nil, since the volume is only 1/5 of one percent of the total volume of the Lardeau P.S.Y.U. On the other hand, the ranger thinks that the area would eventually make a logging show. He seems quite concerned about blowdown in the mature stands and suggests therefore that only a reserve of 5-10 chains around the lake be allowed now, the remainder being considered as a park reserve only after the area has been logged. The net effect of this amazing proposal would be to ensure windthrow of the reserve strip and ruination of much of the scenic values of the area.
>
> ....But just how attractive is the Wheeler Lake area as a logging show? The elevation of the lake is 5,320' a.s.l. The sub-alpine climate has a growing season of three months. The area is susceptible to summer frosts and has an annual snowfall averaging about 12 feet. Thus it is a slow growing site, and is very difficult to regenerate--indeed very little regeneration has ever been noticed on the area of the 1932 burn within the park. A rotation (for pulp) of about 250 years is indicated. The forest itself is an open to moderate dense montane to sub-alpine type with an average d.b.h. of 8" and a maximum d.b.h. of 12". The species composition is almost evenly divided between balsam and spruce. Rather decadent and slow growing, almost its only use would be for pulp. It is definitely not an attractive logging proposition at present."[22]

A note, dated May 25, 1967, from W.G. Hughes of the Management Division of the Forest Service added to this letter agreed with the recommendation that a map reserve be established. On May 31, 1967, a U.R.E.P. reserve was established over Wheeler Lake (Appendix D).

On August 9, 1971, the Forest Service suggested "that if Wheeler Lake was removed from the Lardeau Provincial Forest and added to the park, logging be permitted in the headwaters of Woodbury and Coffee Creeks."[23] Needless to say, this trade off was not accepted by the Parks Branch.

In November of 1975, Ted Burns, a biologist with the Environmental Services, sent a memorandum to the Parks Branch which stated that the volume of timber in the U.R.E.P. reserve plus the volume of timber between the end of the logging road and the reserve would not be worthwhile harvesting due to road construction costs and logging costs.[24]

The proposed boundary revision of this report is an attempt to establish height of land boundaries which would extend far enough down the drainage of Lendrum Creek to protect the valuable recreational resources of the Wheeler Lake area. An extension of the park boundary to include Wheeler Lake would resolve differing management objectives by the various Ministries presently involved in the area.

The upper reaches of Lendrum Creek with its four lakes progress from the sub-alpine forests around Wheeler Lake to the alpine environment of Grey Eagle Lake. There is a wide variety of plant species in this drainage, and wildlife is relatively abundant as well. The area has resident populations of Ursus arctos horribilis and Oreamnos americanus. This valley is one of the most varied and intriguing parts of the park. Extending the boundary beyond Wheeler Lake includes a part of the drainage that would have undoubtedly been included had the boundaries been initially determined by an analysis of resource values rather than by cardinal directions.

This drainage is the only extensive drainage in Kokanee Glacier Park which has not seen mining activity, although a block of located claims do exist at the southwest end of the lake.

9. Coffee Creek

Coffee Creek is the least visited area in Kokanee Glacier Park.[25] Clearcuts to the park boundary seriously impair the aesthetics of this valley.

Coffee Creek is geographically remote from the core area of the park. Although there is a route over the moraine at the end of Kokanee Glacier into the core area, it is not suitable for inexperienced hikers. There are no well-defined trails to Oltedi nor Rosehip Lake, thus they are not available to the novice hiker either.

The forestry values in Coffee Creek are relatively high. There are large stands of old-age Thuja plicata/Tsuga heterophylla on good sites.[26] The value of these areas is not only in the present volumes but also in their potential for second-growth forests.

Forest typing from aerial photos revealed that the present forest types extend to about the 5000-foot contour level in the park before they become inoperable under present silvicultural systems.

If Coffee Creek were deleted from Kokanee Glacier Park, mineral exploration would no doubt be undertaken. Coffee Creek lies over a granitic contact zone. It is along these zones that mineral veins tend to surface. However, to date, no interest has been shown in the Coffee Creek drainage by prospectors.

The boundary proposal leaves the unique vegetative communities of the Kokanee Glacier moraine within the core area. Their remoteness from the economically attractive lower forests and their relatively high habitat assures their continued existence.

Provisions must be made to protect the area of Rosehip, Oltedi and Silvertip Lakes from resource extraction. The forestry values are

METAL PRODUCTION - KOKANEE GLACIER PARK

Name	Years Produced	Tons Mined	Au oz.	Ag oz.	Pb lb.	Zn lb.	Other lb.
IDEX	1909,-20,-49,-57	22		1,265	19,539	4,176	
C[illegible]ISTINA	—						
PARA	—						
REVENUE	1913-1941	268	7	20,436	151,754	45,587	
VIOLET	1921	4		1,049	1,068		
CABLE	—						
BALTIMORE	1902-07, -54	65	1	11,318	12,369	289	
ONTARIO NO. 2	1907-21	178	1	52,172	32,748		
PONTIAC	1898-1905, 1967-70	1,278	197	19,064	164,014	9,696	
SCRANTON	1948-54, 1967-70 * (PLUS 1975-79 NOT INCL.)	8,967	1,587	64,723	1,581,535	1,353,636	417[illegible] 5537
SUNSET	1899-1901	161	75	10,072	126,754		
SILVER CUP	1940	4	1	142	1,964	260	
JOKER	—						
BOOMERANG	1956	3		144	266	271	
[illegible]LD-GALENA	—						
B[illegible]ACKBURN	—						
SNOWSTORM	1923-24	4		576	1,047		
SMUGGLER	pre 1928	14		3,864	18,200		
MOLLY GIBSON	1899-1950	61,575	12	993,626	4,991,560	20,376	
ORO-FINO	1940	4	2	31	105	247	
HUDSON'S BAY	—						
SILVER CREST	—						
SOLDIER BOY	—						
BARNETT	—						
OLSEN	1937	9	1	896	1,997	2,333	
SUN	1917	34		2,720	27,200		
Totals		72,590	1,883	1,187,093	7,132,120	1,436,876	
Average Grade			0.03 oz/T	16.35 oz/T	4.9 %	1.0 %	
$ Value (Jan., 1973)			$122,720	$2,374,186	$1,067,818	$258,638	$16,3[illegible]

Total $3,842,1[illegible]

* SCRANTON - 1975-1979 - 13,129 Tons.

Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia

Sec. Treas.: GEORGE MURRAY

PHONE 352-5242
215 HALL STREET
NELSON, B.C.
V1L 5X4

December 2, 1985.

DEC 9 1985

Wilderness Advisory Committee,
1130-1090 West Georgia Street,
Vancouver, B. C.
V6E 3V7

Dear Sirs:

This report has been prepared by the undersigned with the help of a committee of the Chamber of Mines members. I was named to head the committee because of my intimate knowledge of Kokanee Glacier Park which I have been visiting for over fifty years.

Members of the Chamber like parks as well as anybody else but they fail to see why they could not be open to multiple use. Prospectors, miners, mining companies, government agencies, the parks, the general public and the economy as a whole would benefit. How much money has the government made out of the Purcell Wilderness by banning prospecting? This huge area is accessible only to a very small percentage of backpackers due to poor access. The promoters of the Valhalla Park backed by the Sierra Club claimed it would make more money as a Park. As soon as it became a park these same people started asking for government grants, in other words they wanted employment at the taxpayer's expense. These type of people (many of them on welfare) will not be happy until the whole province is turned into parks.

We sincerely hope that you will give our brief a thorough study and the due consideration we feel that it deserves.

Thank you on behalf of the Chamber of Mines of Eastern B. C.

Yours truly,

Eric Denny

Eric Denny.

Kokanee Park area Reports & Maps
enclosed with original letter

1. Original Park Map
2. 1928 M.R.Map
3. Claim Map 1985 ? MAPS IN W.A.C. OFFICE
4. Cairnes Map
5. Corridor Map
6. Two Chamber of Mines of Eastern B.C. reports
7. Copy of original Park Booklet
8. Explanatory letter

Copies to: B.C. Mining Association
B.C. & Yukon Chamber of Mines
Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources. (2)

HOW MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINING OUTSIDE KOKANEE PARK SHOW THE POTENTIAL OF THE GROUND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PARK BORDERS.

Many of the mines just outside the borders of the Park are on lode systems that cross the Park borders. e.g.The Index to Bismark lode system that runs for nearly four miles N.E. from the north border andis a synclinal trough of Slocan sediments underlain by the Nelson Batholith and contains 6 former producers outside thePark and the Index inside: (Memoir 173 C.E. Cairnes) The Sunset, Scranton and Pontiac lode on the eastsideof the Park and a new silver, lead, zinc, gold find in 1983 near Wheeler Lake that almost certainly correlates with the "Olson Mine" shear zone in the S.E.corner of the Park and which parallels the lodesystem to the north. The Baltimore lode system on the north side of Woodbury is parallel to the other two. Itis significant to note that the east boundary ofthe Park is solidly staked up to itsborder. Claims adjoin almostall ofthe west boundary The veins of the old Barnett Group within the Park are known to extend outside into staked ground. In the N.W. corner liesthe Para, Virgel and Christina, and numerous other showings in an area of great mineral potential

About 7 kilometers N.W. of here is the Aylwin Creek property presently being developed by Northair, B.P.Selco and Rio Algom. Here are some showing that have had a little work done on them from time to time since the nineti About 1979 the real significance of these showings was suddenly realized and that there was a viable porphyry system there. In a news release from the Northern Miner of February 28, 1985 it statesthat two zones have now been indicated with the following preliminary mineralized reserves:

-Main zone -- 3.4 million tons at 1.48 g.per ton gold, 0.32% copper and 4.8 g. silver.

-West zone -- 1.8 million tons at 2.93 g. gold, 0.66% copper and 9.3 g. silver.

Since then a long development tunnel has been driven which will be used for further diamond drilling from underground. This project is a fine example of how a small prospectcan suddenly become a potentially large mine when modern technology and experience gained elsewhere is applied. Referring to Cairnes Geological Map 272A - 1932 - it is of interest to note that an area of sediments and altered volcanics, similar to Aylwin Creek, lies S.E. ofKeen Creek and within the Park in the drainages of Sturgis and Desmond Creeks. Cairnes also shows some smaller bodies of similar rocks in the area between Aylwin Creek and Sturgis and Desmond Creeks.

J.F.W.Orr did a thesis in 1963 on "Mineral Deposits in the Slocan and Slocan City Areas of British Columbia. A.J. Sinclair has also contributed to it. In this publication are a lot of diagrams and maps showing the zoning for various minerals based on soil sampling and productio etc. from records of existing properties. A study of this very detailed work shows that there is a great potential for mines between the Park and Slocan Lake (which is almost all solidly staked (98%?)) and within the Park, because many of the zonal highs stop right against the Park border.

It is time that the government realized that the most important thing today is to put some of the unemployed to work at free-enterprise created jobs instead of asking the taxpayer to keep feeding them. We have too many parks now -- most of them hardly used. If most of them were open to multiple use they would be more accessible to everybody -- especially the young and old and those physically incapable of hiking or climbing where no trails or roads exist. Mining, mining exploration and selective type logging would provide the means of access at no cost to the taxpayer and at little or no noticeable change to the parks.

The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources should get a silt sample from every stream in Kokanee Park and from where streams leave the Park and run them for all likely minerals. If this was done properly in late summer or early fall the information gained would cost very little and it would quite likely show up the potential of what may be getting locked up. Some coloured air photos taken on a fine day and studied by competent geologists would leave no doubts in their minds as to the potential of some of the lode systems and the correlation of many of the mineralized showings.

2) Purcell Wilderness Pk.

Atco LUMBER LIMITED

DEC 1 6 1985

Box 369 FRUITVALE, B.C. V0G 1L0
Telephone 367-9441

Wholesale and Retail

December 9, 1985

Wilderness Advisory Committee,
1130 - 1090 West Georgia St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3X9

To The Committee:

Subject: Kokanee Glacier Park
Purcell Wilderness Park

Please be advised that we feel the present boundaries of Kokanee Glacier Park and Purcell Wilderness Park are all too encompassing and presently include large tracts of Crown land that do not contribute to the primary intention of these particular parks.

For example, the headwaters of Enterprise Creek and Lemon Creek situated in Kokanee Glacier Park should definitely be excluded in favour of timber harvesting.

Also, vast areas of the Purcell Wilderness Park should be excluded for timber harvest. Again, a great deal of the forested area was only included to facilitate neat mapping of straight lines for park boundaries.

The pristine wilderness of each area can still be totally preserved by revising the boundaries in a logical manner. Follow the applicable height-of-land where possible and exclude areas of the forest resource which do not contribute to the nature of the parks' intended use.

Yours truly,

ATCO LUMBER LIMITED

Hans Louwe

Hans Louwe,
Woodlands Manager.

HL/cl

INTERIOR LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSN.

not the threat as much as the potential mineral values are. The combined recreational features and wildlife values surrounding these lakes indicate that a U.R.E.P. Reserve administered by the Fish and Wildlife Branch and Parks Division would be advisable for long-term management. The full potential of the recreational assets will not be realized unless a trail is built into these lakes. The most logical access would be from Kokanee Creek. By developing access from here, an alternate day hike into the alpine areas from the Kokanee Creek road would be available. This would help to alleviate the strain on the Gibson Lake to Kokanee Lake trail. The proximity of the trail head to Kokanee Creek Nature House would facilitate the utilization of the trail by the Interpretive Program. The wildlife requiring special protection in this area are Oreamnos americanus and Ursus arctos horribilis.

D. Timber Trade-Offs

This boundary revision offers the Coffee Creek and Timber Creek drainages in exchange for Lendrum Creek and Woodbury Creek. Analysis of the present and potential timber values was done with aerial photographs, Forest Capability Manuscript Maps, and Forest Cover Maps, combined with an assessment of applicable harvesting methods, and present access and required road extensions for harvesting. The results indicated that the potential timber supply in second-growth forests in the Kootenay Lake T.S.A. can be increased by following this boundary proposal. The trade-offs suggested are an attempt to recognize the importance of second-growth forests to the logging industry and the economy of the Kootenays, while at the same time recognizing the need for recreational lands.

E. Mineral Potential and Mining History

Kokanee Glacier Park has had a long history of mining dating from the 1880's. The proximity of the area to the Slocan-Sandon Mining Camp led to the discovery of a number of small mines which were productive for a brief period. Most of the claims were high-graded by a couple of individuals who formed a small company or syndicate, and worked their own claims. These men worked long, back-breaking hours for marginal profits.

Total values of mineral extraction from Kokanee Glacier Park were calculated by George Addie, (Nelson) District Geologist of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. He tallied all volumes, from all the mines, for the entire length of time that they had operated, then he based his final "value" on the September, 1979, prices. Total value of mineral production was determined to be $18.5 million, over a time span of almost a century. It is worth noting that the $18.5 million represented gross value at September, 1979, prices.[27]

It is unfortunate that the Kokanee Glacier Boundary Revisions are being considered at this particular time when mineral values are at an unprecedented high. Establishing a realistic guideline to the potential mineral values in the area is difficult as the geological formations are unpredictable. The area is primarily granitic rock over-laying sedimentary rock. Thicknesses and angles of the deposits vary widely throughout the park.

Analysis of the aeromagnetic map (#7685G) in conjunction with known deposits does not reveal trends in Kokanee Glacier Park, nor does it explain the location of past claims. Discussion with George Addie in November of 1979 and February of 1980 provided no conclusive

information, other than that the area is suspected to be associated with the Slocan-Sandon Mining Camp. The north and east sides of the park, due to their proximity to the Camp, have more potential than other areas of Kokanee Glacier Park. The proposed boundary revision takes this into consideration. It releases areas along the north and east sides of the present park. These areas have good access potential, due to the logging roads in the valley bottoms, resulting in reduced transportation costs for mining development. The loss of these areas from the present park is regrettable; however, the management of them in the content of the Interim Policy Statement would be costly and/or require intensive development of non-wilderness types of facilities.

Releasing these areas will hopefully stimulate the economy of the region somewhat, and result in better access into the more remote areas. This may seem like an undesirable effect on initial presentation; however, one must remember that many of our present hiking trails in both National and Provincial Parks are the result of miners seeking out new claims. The four main accesses and almost all the trails in Kokanee Glacier Park are entirely due to mining. Also, the style of mining which is utilized in this area, namely shaft mining, can result in minimal environmental impact. The tailings can be reclaimed and the adits closed when the claim is finished.

IV. PROPOSED PROTECTION AREAS

The proposed boundary revision omits certain areas that have recreational values plus other resource values. Management of these areas will be the responsibility of the B.C.F.S. Figure V, page 31, Proposed Protection Areas, gives the general location of these sites. Boundary revisions should be pursued only if the B.C.F.S. recognizes the recreational values of these areas. Fish and Wildlife will have to become more actively involved in the management of these areas also. It is conceivable that multi-use can be carried out on, or near, these areas while a quality environment is retained. However, all agencies will have to recognize the need for restraint and the inevitably higher costs of resource extraction and/or development.

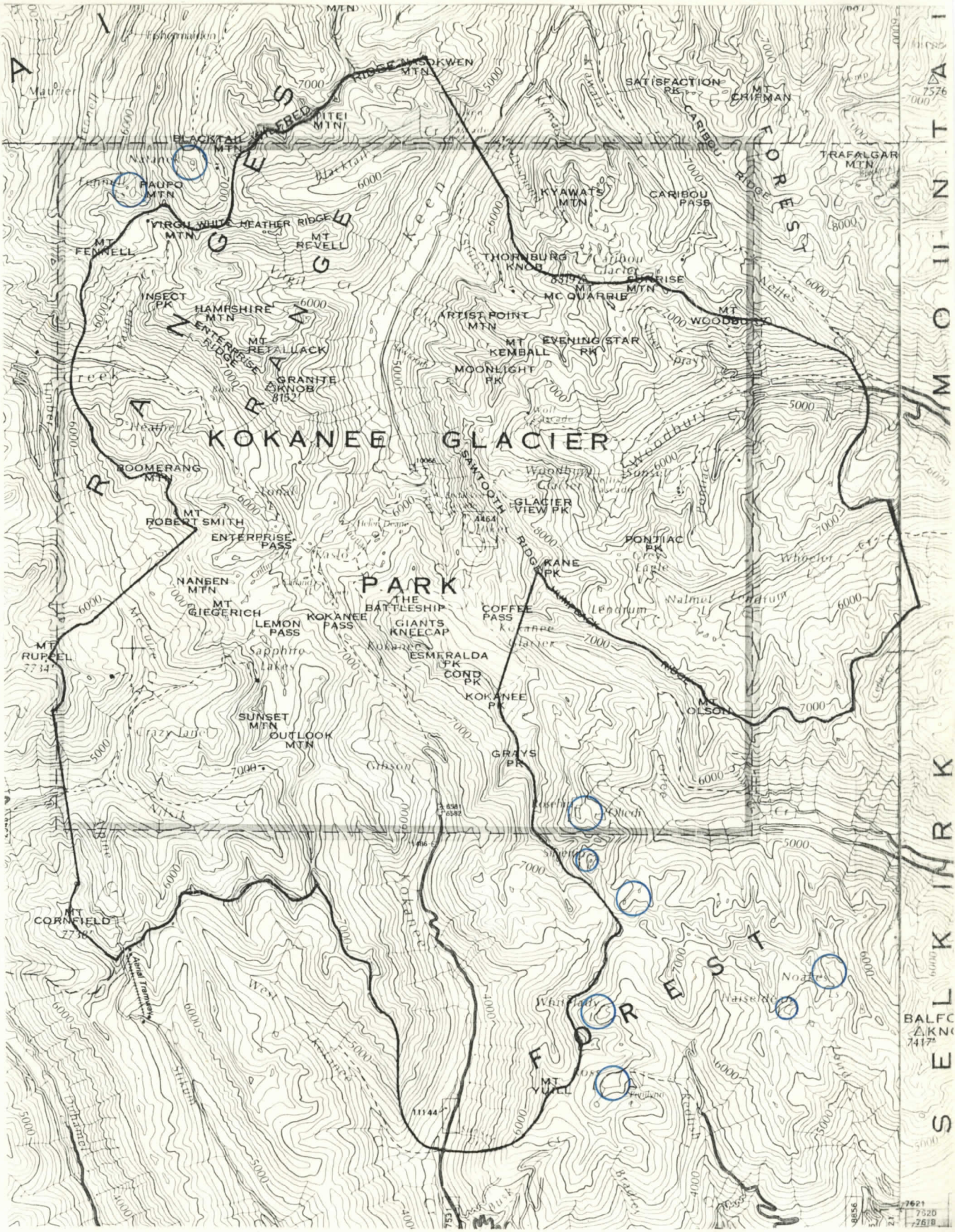

Figure 5. PROPOSED PROTECTION AREAS ○

Taken from Map 82F/NW and Map 82F/NE. Scale 1:125,000 or 1 inch to 2 miles.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that:

1. the boundary revisions for Kokanee Glacier Park be established as proposed in this report.

2. the Proposed Protection areas be considered in the negotiations and that the Parks Division take the necessary steps to insure a complete understanding of the recreational values that need to be preserved in these areas by the administering government body.

ENDNOTES

1. British Columbia, Park Act, 1965, Section 8(1)(b).

2. British Columbia, Park Act, 1965, Section 8(1)(a).

3. Letters to the Ministry of Recreation and Conservation, Parks Branch, Nelson, B.C., from the Sierra Club, Alpine Club of Canada, and Kootenay Mountaineering Club.

4. British Columbia, Provincial Parks Branch, Ranger Report, by the Park Rangers at Kokanee Glacier Park, 1977, 1978, 1979.

5. 1961 Census of Canada.

6. These figures were abstracted from the B.C. Municipal Yearbook, Vancouver, B.C., Sanderson Publishing Ltd.

7. British Columbia, Provincial Parks Branch, Ranger Report. Data collected from registration boxes, by the Park Rangers at Kokanee Glacier Park, 1977, 1978, 1979.

8. British Columbia, Provincial Parks Branch, Interim Policy Statement, Kokanee Glacier Park, Parks Division, Nelson, B.C.

9. I.T. Cameron, Chief Forester, B.C. Forest Service. Letter to the Director, Parks Branch, Department of Recreation and Conservation, Victoria, B.C., 12 October 1973.

10. British Columbia, Provincial Parks Branch, Ranger Report. Data collected from registration boxes, by the Park Rangers at Kokanee Glacier Park, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979.

11. Aldo Leopold, A Sand County Almanac, New York: Ballantine Books, 1970.

12. Many references could be cited here. Amongst the most significant are personal communications with G. Snyder, Information and Education Officer, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Nelson, B.C., March, 1980; also see I. McTaggart Cowan and C.J. Guiguet, "Bears," in The Mammals of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C., British Columbia Provincial Museum, 1978. No data are available regarding the numbers of individuals residing in this drainage, nor were any estimates offered.

13. B. Janzen, Intensive Forestry, B.C. Forest Service, personal communication, March, 1980. Although this practice is not always followed, it would be the preferred silvicultural treatment where applicable.

14. G. Snyder, op. cit.

15. B. Herbison, Vegetation of Kokanee Glacier Park (unpublished report, Parks Division, Nelson, B.C., 1973).

16. Some elaboration may be required here. Since the establishment of the Park Boundary in 1922, no cruising has been undertaken in the upper reaches of the valley. However, aerial photos reveal stand types which are similar to those in the lower valley. Discussions with J. Geoghegan and G. Collins of the Forestry Faculty at Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C., confirmed that the upper Timber Creek drainage supports over-mature, large Thuja plicata/Tsuga heterophylla/Abies spp. on operable terrain.

17. Confirmed in discussions with J. Geoghegan of the Forestry Faculty at Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C.

18. Personal communication with G. Snyder, Information and Education Officer, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Nelson, B.C., March, 1980. This small valley on the south side of Woodbury Creek is particularly valuable as habitat for Ursus arctos horribilis.

19. Earle C. Westwood, Minister, Recreation and Conservation, Victoria, B.C. Letter to Duncan Carter, concerned citizen, Robson, B.C., 14 May 1963.

    M.E. Goddard, Regional Manager, Parks Branch, Nelson, B.C. Letter to R. Lowrey, Chief of Management, Provincial Parks Branch, Victoria, B.C., 25 October 1972.

20. B. Herbison, op. cit., pp. 23-24.

21. J.S.D. Smith, Land Inspector, Lands Branch, Department of Lands and Forests. Letter to the Superintendent of Lands, Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., 6 October 1959.

22. I.R. Burrows, B.C. Forest Service, Nelson, B.C. Letter to W.G. Hughes, R.P.F., Forester i/c, Management Division, B.C. Forest Service, Victoria, B.C., 21 March 1967.

23. W.G. Hughes, R.P.F., i/c Management Division, B.C. Forest Service, Victoria, B.C. Letter to Director, Parks Branch, Department of Recreation and Conservation, Victoria, B.C., 9 August 1971.

24. T. Burns, Biologist, Environmental Services, Victoria, B.C. Letter to G. McAdams, Parks Branch, Nelson, B.C., 29 July 1975.

25. British Columbia, Provincial Parks Branch, Ranger Report. Data collected from registration boxes, by the Park Rangers at Kokanee Glacier Park, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979.

26. Some elaboration may be required here. Since the establishment of the Park Boundary in 1922, no cruising has been undertaken in the upper reaches of the valley. However, aerial photos reveal

stand types which are similar to those adjacent to the Park Boundary. Discussions with J. Geoghegan and G. Collins of the Forestry Faculty at Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C., confirmed that the land below approximately 5000 feet a.s.l. supports over-mature, large Thuja plicata/Tsuga heterophylla/Picea spp. on operable terrain. Above this elevation, road access would be difficult and brushing-in problems would probably arise due to the presence of brush in sparse sub-alpine stands. Conceivably, the area could be helicopter-logged or spar-logged; however, at present, the extraction costs by either of these methods would exceed the timber value.

27. Personal communication with G. Addie, (Nelson) District Geologist, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. G. Addie was requested by Dr. K.E. Northcote, Mineral Land Use Specialist, Geological Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria, B.C., to prepare an assessment of the mineral status of Kokanee Glacier Park and the surrounding area. G. Addie's assessment did not predict great mineral wealth in the area; however, it did recommend that the boundaries remain as originally established. He calculated extracted wealth on gross volumes priced at September, 1979, mineral values. This is a classic example of manipulating statistics to produce desired results. However, even this extreme exaggeration of the values taken from mines in Kokanee Glacier Park does not compensate for the aesthetic damages resulting from mining activity. November 1979, January 1980, February 1980.

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Herbison, Brenda. Vegetation of Kokanee Glacier Park, Unpublished Report, Parks Division, Nelson: 1973.

Holland, Stuart S. Landforms of British Columbia, Victoria: British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1976.

Interim Policy Statement, Kokanee Glacier Park, Unpublished Statement, Parks Division, Nelson.

Krajina, Vladimir, et al. Definition of Biogeoclimatic Zones and Autocology of Coniferous Trees in Southeastern B.C., Castlegar: Selkirk College, 1977.

Leopold, Aldo. A Sand County Almanac, New York: Ballantine Books, 1970.

Smith, David M. The Practice of Silviculture, New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1966.

Valentine, K.W.G., et al. The Soil Landscapes of British Columbia, Victoria: The Resource Analysis Branch, Ministry of the Environment, 1978.

APPENDIX A

1. Order-in-Council for the establishment of Kokanee Park

2. Order-in-Council for amendment of name of Park

3. Order-in-Council for the establishment of Kokanee Glacier Park as a Class "A" Provincial Park

4. Order-in-Council for the reclassification from Class "A" to Class "B"

5. Description of the Area Reserved From Staking of Mineral Claims

Approved
Feb. 6, 1922
187

recommend:-

T. T under authority of Section 2 of the "Provincial Parks Act", Chapter 187 Revised Statutes 1911, all vacant and unalienated Crown lands being a portion of the Kootenay District situate within the following described boundaries be reserved for park purposes, and to be known as "Kokanee Park", namely:-

Commencing at a post on the south boundary of Lot 819, Kootenay District, situated about two miles east of the south west corner of said Lot 819, thence south 10 miles, thence easterly 10 miles parallel to the south boundary of Lot 819, thence north 10 miles to the south boundary of Lot 819, thence west along the said boundary of said lot to point of commencement.

Provided, however, that the establishment of this reserve shall in no wise affect the disposal of any timber within the area at the discretion of the Minister of Lands.

DATED this 2nd day of February A.D. 1922.

"T.D.P."
Minister of Lands.

APPROVED this 2nd day of February A.D. 1922.

"J.D."
Presiding Member of the Executive Council.

FILE: 109603

Approved
June 27, 1924
739

recommend:-

THAT the name of Kokanee Park, as established by order-in-Council under the provisions of the Provincial Parks Act, Chapter 187, Revised Statutes 1911, notice of which establishment appeared in the British Columbia Gazette of the 9th. February, 1922, be amended:

AND THAT the area described in said Order-in-Council be hereafter known as Kokanee Glacier Park.

DATED this 27th. day of June A.D. 1924.

"T.D.P."
Minister of Lands.

APPROVED this 27th. day of June A.D. 1924.

"John Oliver"
Presiding Member of the Executive Council.

FILE: 109603.

KOKANEE GLACIER PARK

File: 2-3-1-1

The area described below has been established as a Class "A" Provincial Park:

"Commencing at a post on the south boundary of Lot 819, Kootenay District, situated about two miles east of the south-west corner of said Lot 819; thence south 10 miles; thence easterly 10 miles parallel to the south boundary of Lot 819; thence north 10 miles to the south boundary of Lot 819; thence west along the said boundary of the said Lot to the point of commencement."

Containing approximately 64,000 acres.

O.I.C. #187 - Approved Feb. 6, 1922.

Reserved above area for park purposes and named Kokanee Park

O.I.C. #739 - Approved June 27, 1924.

Name changed to Kokanee Glacier Park.

O.I.C. #953 - Approved August 6, 1937.

Appointment of "Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park Board."

Mr. H. M. Whimster	-	Nelson, B. C.
Mr. Ross Fleming	-	Nelson, B. C.
Mr. E. H. Latham	-	Kaslo, B. C.
Mr. J. A. Riddell	-	Kaslo, B. C.
Mr. A. T. Garland	-	Kaslo, B. C.

O.I.C. #1660 - Approved December 14, 1940.

Established a Class "A" Park over the area.

File: 109603.

RE-CLASSIFICATION

KOKANEE GLACIER PARK

The above named Park has been re-classified from Class "A" to Class "B", Category 6:

"Commencing at a post on the South boundary of Lot 819, Kootenay District, situated about two miles East of the southwest corner of said Lot 819; thence South 10 miles; thence easterly 10 miles parallel to the South boundary of Lot 819; thence North 10 miles to the South boundary of Lot 819; thence West along the said boundary of said Lot to point of commencement. Contains 64,000 acres."

Class "B" Provincial Park, Category 6
O.I.C. No. 1738
App. 17.6.65
Kokanee Glacier Park
R.M. 82 F/NW (12) F/11 E & W, F/14 E & W
Located: Nelson.
J.M.
9.7.65

cc: Forest Management Division
Air Surveys Division
Chief Geographic Division
Legal Surveys Division
Lands Branch
Dept. of Mines & Petroleum Resources
Surveyor of Taxes
District Forester
Fish and Game Branch

Attn. Draughting Office
Attn. Base Maps
Attn. Mr. L. Hooper
Attn. Mr. D. Pearmain
Status Section - Vault
Mining Recorder & Central Records, Rm. 411, Douglas Bldg.
Rm. 125, Main Bldg.
Nelson
Victoria

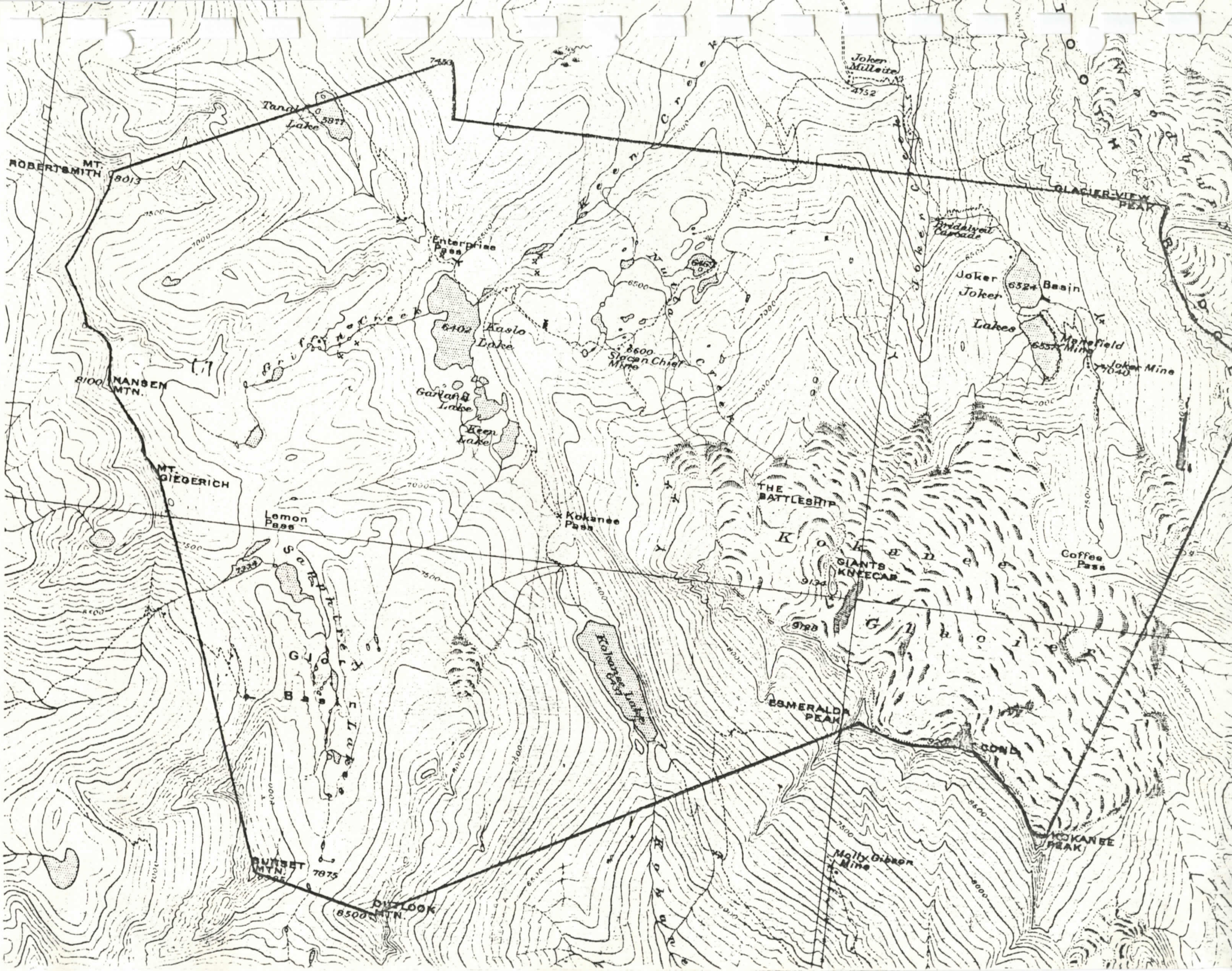
File: 2-3-1-1

KOKANEE GLACIER PARK

November 15, 1963.

Description of the Area
Reserved From Staking of Mineral Claims

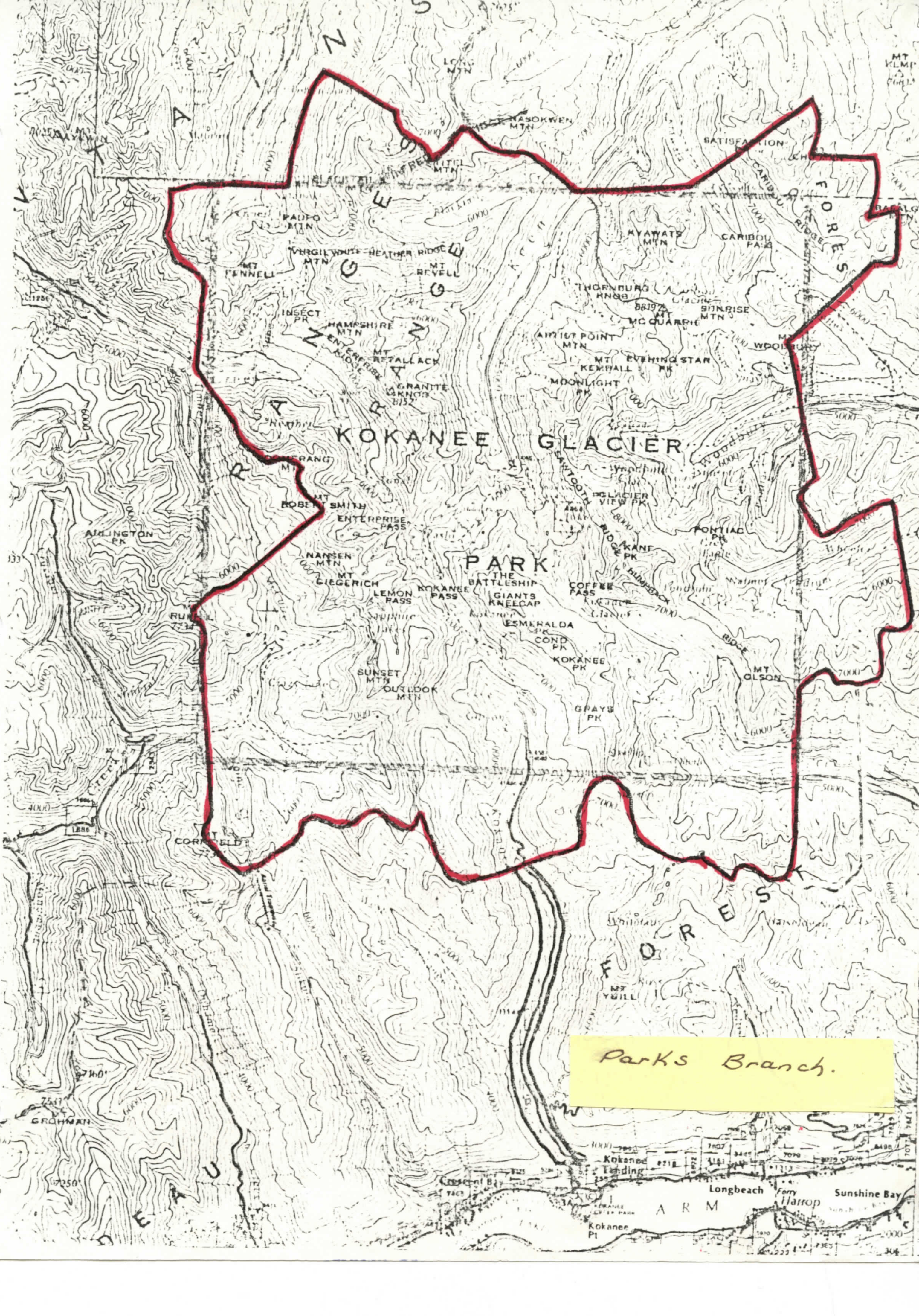
"Commencing at a point on the summit of Kokanee Peak; thence northeast approximately 1.9 miles to the summit of Kane Peak; thence northwesterly along the easterly watershed boundary of Joker Creek to the summit of Glacier-View Peak; thence west approximately 2.1 miles to the easterly watershed boundary of Enterprise Creek; thence northerly approximately .25 miles along the said easterly watershed boundary of Enterprise Creek to the summit of an unnamed peak having an elevation of 7458'; thence southwest approximately 1.5 miles to the summit of Mt. Robertsmith; thence southerly along the easterly watershed boundary of Timber Creek to the summit of Nansen Mtn.; thence southerly along the easterly watershed of McGuire Creek to the summit of Mt. Giegerich; thence southeast approximately 1.75 miles to the summit of Sunset Mtn.; thence southeast approximately .5 miles to the summit of Outlook Mtn.; thence northeast approximately 2.25 miles to the summit of Esmeralda Peak; thence easterly along the northeastern watershed of Kokanee Creek to the summit of Mt. Cond; thence southeasterly along the northeastern watershed of Kokanee Creek to the summit of Kokanee Peak, being the point of commencement."



MT. ROBERTSMITH
8013
7453
Lake
5877
Joker Millsite
4752
GLACIER-VIEW PEAK
Bridalveil Cascade
Joker
Joker
Basin
6324
Lakes
Mansfield Mine
Joker Mine
7040
Enterprise Pass
6402
Kaslo Lake
8600
Slocan Chief Mine
Garland Lake
Keen Lake
8100
HANSEN MTN.
MT. GIEGERICH
Lemon Pass
Kokanee Pass
THE BATTLESHIP
GIANTS KNEECAP
9134
Coffee Pass
Kokanee Lake
ESMERALDA PEAK
CONE
KOKANEE PEAK
Molly Gibson Mine
SUNSET MTN.
7875
OUTLOOK MTN.
8500

APPENDIX B

Previous Boundary Proposal


KOKANEE GLACIER
PARK
Parks Branch.
KOKANEE PASS
LEMON PASS
ENTERPRISE PASS
COFFEE PASS
THE BATTLESHIP
GIANTS KNEECAP
ESMERALDA
COND PK
KOKANEE PK
GRAYS PK
MT OLSON
SUNSET MTN
OUTLOOK MTN
NANSEN MTN
MT GIEGERICH
MT ROBERT SMITH
GLACIER VIEW PK
KANE PK
PONTIAC PK
MOONLIGHT PK
MT KEMBALL
EVENING STAR PK
KYAWATS MTN
CARIBOU PASS
THORNBURG KNOB
SUNRISE MTN
MT MCQUARRIE
MT WOODBURY
GRANITE KNOB
MT RETALLACK
HAMPSHIRE MTN
INSECT PK
MT FENNELL
MT REVELL
HEATHER RIDGE
PAUPO MTN
NASOKWEN MTN
LONG MTN
SATISFACTION
CARIBOU RIDGE
ARLINGTON PK
MT YBILL
MT GROHMAN
Kokanee Landing
Crescent Bay
Longbeach
Harrop
Sunshine Bay
Kokanee Pt
ARM
FOREST

in order that they may be given park status:

All Crown lands within that parcel or tract of land together with all lands covered by water situated within Kootenay District and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of Kokanee Glacier Park and the height of land that forms the southeasterly boundary of the watershed of Lendrum Creek, thence northeasterly along the said southeasterly boundary to its intersection with the easterly boundary of the watershed of an unnamed creek that flows northerly into Lendrum Creek at a point approximately 0.3 miles northeasterly from the northeasterly end of Wheeler Lake, thence northerly along the said easterly boundary to its intersection with the right bank of Lendrum Creek, thence due north to the height of land that forms the northwesterly boundary of the watershed of Lendrum Creek, thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the said northwesterly boundary to its intersection with the easterly boundary of Kokanee Glacier Park, thence southerly along the said easterly boundary to its intersection with the southeasterly boundary of the watershed of Lendrum Creek, being the point of commencement containing 2900 acres more or less.

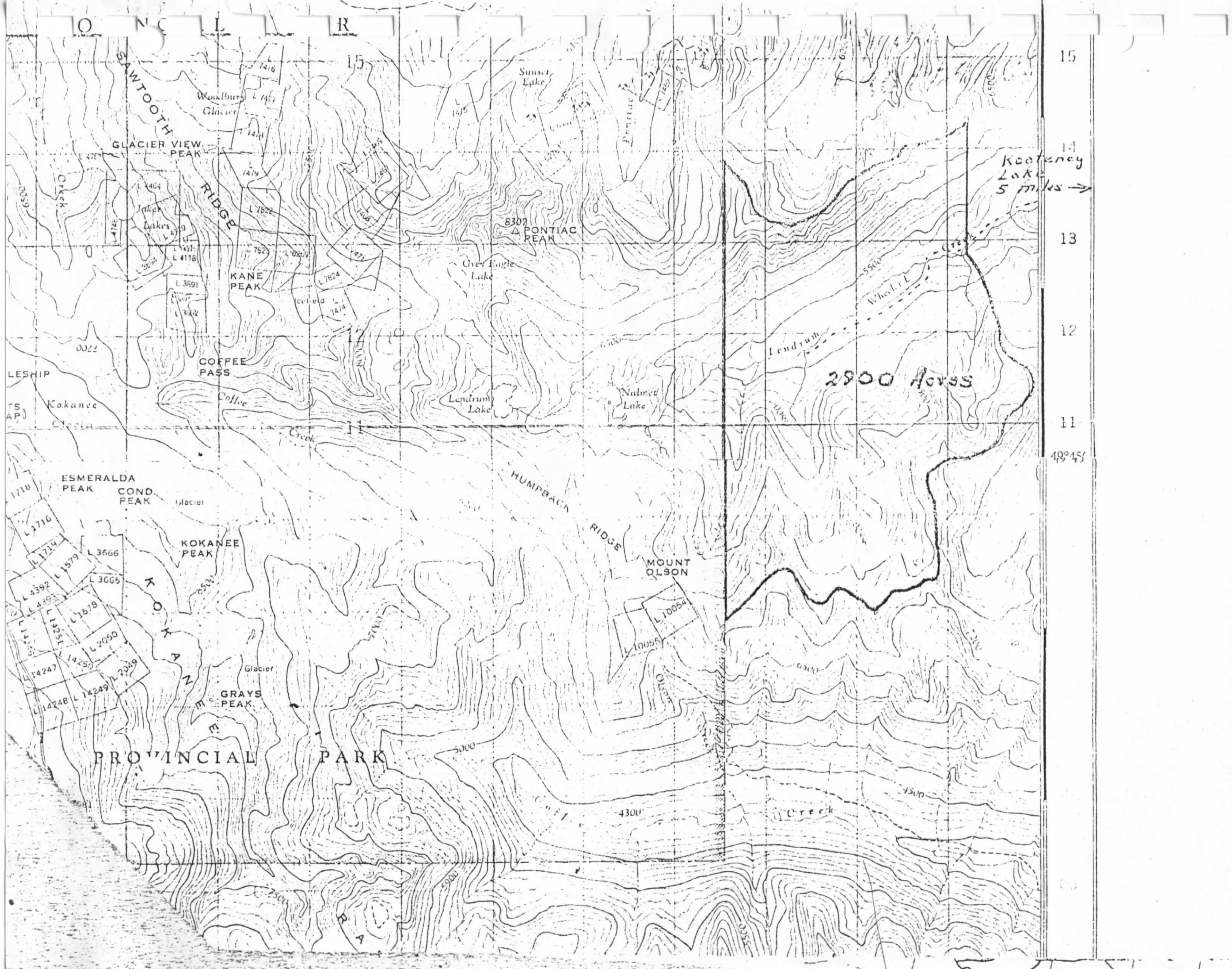
Yours sincerely,

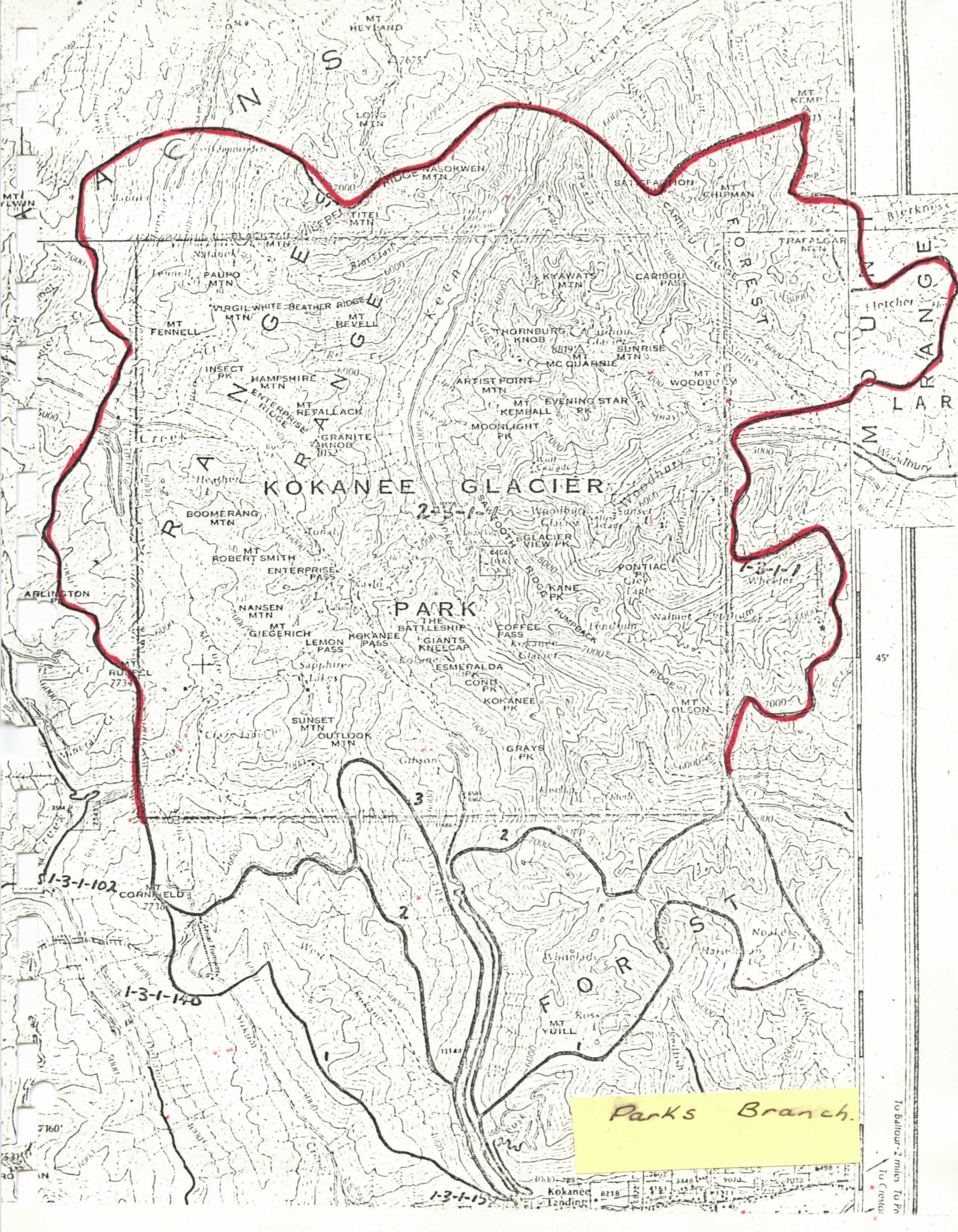
Lloyd Brooks,
Deputy Minister.

WMS/cp

c.c. M.E. Goddard
District Park Officer
Nelson, B.C.

height of land
slides
suggested new park boundary
major slope failure
Lendrum Cr
Grizzly
83
trail
Lendrum
L 4328
slides
very wet
Falls
Grizzly area
log jams
park boundary
burned
Wheeler L.
BC 1455
B.C. 1447
old cabin site
5200
major slope failure
Photos
Road
marsh
6
82
Cedar Cr.
trout spawning
for about 1 mile
B.C. 1447
Cedar Creek
7
81
height of land
BC 1455


SAWTOOTH RIDGE
GLACIER VIEW PEAK
Woodbury Glacier
Sunset Lake
Jaker Lakes
8307 PONTIAC PEAK
KANE PEAK
Grey Eagle Lake
COFFEE PASS
Coffee Creek
Lendrum Lake
Nabneet Lake
Kootenay Lake 5 miles →
Lendrum
2900 Acres
ESMERALDA PEAK
COND PEAK
Glacier
KOKANEE PEAK
HUMPBACK RIDGE
MOUNT OLSON
GRAYS PEAK
KOKANEE
PROVINCIAL PARK
Creek
15
14
13
12
11
48°45'



KOKANEE GLACIER
PARK
2-3-1-1
1-3-1-1
1-3-1-102
1-3-1-140
1-3-1-157
MT HEYLAND
LONG MTN
NASOKWEN MTN
TITEI MTN
BLACKTAIL MTN
PAUPO MTN
VIRGIL WHITE MTN
BEATHER RIDGE
MT BEVELL
MT FENNELL
INSECT PK
HAMPSHIRE MTN
ENTERPRISE RIDGE
MT RETALLACK
GRANITE KNOB
BOOMERANG MTN
MT ROBERT SMITH
ENTERPRISE PASS
ARLINGTON
NANSEN MTN
MT GIEGERICH
LEMON PASS
KOKANEE PASS
THE BATTLESHIP
GIANTS KNEECAP
MT RUPPEL
SUNSET MTN
OUTLOOK MTN
MT CORNFIELD
MT KEMP
SATISFACTION
MT CHIPMAN
CARIBOU RIDGE
TRAFALGAR MTN
KYAWATS MTN
CARIBOU PASS
THORNBURG KNOB
MT MC QUARRIE
SUNRISE MTN
MT WOODBURY
ARTIST POINT MTN
MT KEMBALL
EVENING STAR PK
MOONLIGHT PK
SAWTOOTH RIDGE
GLACIER VIEW PK
PONTIAC PK
KANE PK
HUMPBACK RIDGE
COFFEE PASS
ESMERALDA PK
COND PK
KOKANEE PK
MT OLSON
GRAYS PK
MT YUILL
Kokanee Landing
FOREST
RANGE
To Balfour 2 miles
Parks Branch.

1-3-1-1

2-3-1-1

MEMO TO FILE

The Provincial Parks Branch is presently engaged in a review of the concept and management plans for Kokanee Glacier Park. This review is largely a consequence of the recent dramatic increase in the number of park users (over 16,000 visits last year). During this review, it has come to our attention that the park boundaries have never been satisfactorily resolved. The original boundaries were drawn up in 1922, not on heights of land or drainage basin types of natural criteria, but rather "straight" along the latitude and longitude lines, presumably for ease of description. This has been the cause of much frustration amongst park managers, as several areas just outside the park have great recreation potential, in fact, sometimes even greater than areas included in the park.

Use within the park, especially within the core area, has increased so significantly that many park users can no longer find the solitude they seek. It is not uncommon to meet upwards of 75 people on the 5 miles of trail between the Gibson Lake parking lot and the Slocan Chief cabin! For this reason, many visitors are searching out the less accessible and less known areas. As some of these "overflow" areas are outside the park, the signs of unorganized wear are beginning to show -- random camping sites, numerous firepits, and of course, large amounts of litter. Since no agency is accepting responsibility for the management of these areas, the "people problem" is becoming acute. The best solution to this problem, in our opinion, is to add these key areas to the park where they can be incorporated into our rangers' routine patrols and their recreation values protected. Enclosed is a map proposal of boundary changes to Kokanee Glacier Park.

Of all the high potential recreation sites adjacent to the park, the Wheeler Lake - Upper Lendrum Creek area, is perhaps the most contentious. This area is presently within the Lardeau Forest and managed solely for timber production interests. However, heavy public use of the area suggests that recreation values are very high. In fact, in light of the documented marginal timber values, recreation appears to be the best use of the area. There is a wealth of information on file (dating back to 1959) expounding on the public advantage of adding this area to the park. Reports have been submitted by park planners, foresters, land inspectors', as well as several interest groups. Enclosed is some of the most pertinent information and a photo story which illustrates our contention.

However, timber managers appear to be very reluctant to discuss any boundary expansion at this time, and the present political atmosphere may be in their favor. It may, therefore, be in our best interests to hold off on the boundary question until we have a better case with well documented use figures and strong public support. If we take this route, it will be imperative that our planning staff keep informed of logging proposals in contentious areas and provide input into the Forest Service Folios. Also, our ranger staff should attempt to assess the present use patterns within the proposed additions. This interim management policy should not be allowed to continue past one or two years as present logging commitments will make it increasingly difficult to withdraw further areas from the PSYU'S.

G. McAdams

31.3.76

cc. J. S Anderson

Bob Russell, Attention John Carter

from Park News Sept 1966 on 2-3-1-1

Kokanee Glacier Park - A Protection Plea

by John K. Oswald, Chairman,
Conservation Committee,
Kootenay Section, Alpine Club
of Canada

One of the most beautiful parts of Southeastern British Columbia is Kokanee Glacier Park, a park of one hundred square miles located north of Nelson and midway between Kootenay and Slocan Lakes.

Classification of this park was changed by Order in Council in June 1965 from Class A to Class B. At the same time a small section in the centre of this provincial park (see map) was designated as a "Key Recreational Area" to be given Class A protection or better. The Kootenay Section of the Alpine Club of Canada as well as other outdoor organizations of the Kootenays were disappointed to hear of this downgrading though it was felt that there must have been reasons for such change. As our philosophy on parks favours increasing the number of parks and the size of wilderness areas, it was decided that the Conservation Committee should prepare a brief with recommendations to offer the Department of Recreation and Conservation.

Our first concern was that the "Key Recreational Area" was too small to retain a wilderness character should the surrounding area be developed by mining or logging companies. As a result it was suggested in the brief that three additional valleys of great beauty be included as part of the "Key Recreational Area". A suggested border for this area was mapped from mountain peak to mountain peak. The Kootenay Section, through its Conservation Committee, recommended that an effort be made to give this enlarged key area the classification of "Nature Conservancy". Each of the three new lobes was described and illustrated with coloured photographs in the brief.

To justify the value in using these areas solely for recreation, we investigated the mineral production from claims within these areas dating back to the late 1800's. Only the Silver Spray Creek and Sunset Lake area had recorded mineral production as follows:

Pontiac Tecumsie - 1,360 tons lead-silver-gold, 1898-1905.
Sunset - 60 tons lead-silver, 1900, value $5,892.
Jessie, Bluebird, Neptune - 127 tons lead-silver, 1907-1921, value $31,745.

It seems evident that the recreational value of the recommended

"Key Recreational Area" is far greater than its mineral producing value.

The conclusions which express the hopes of the Kootenay Section members were presented in the brief as follows:

Conclusions

A study of the Orders in Council concerning Kokanee Glacier Park from its beginning in 1922 shows that the leasing of mineral claims in the park has usually resulted in the lapsing of these leases due to failure of the lessee to pay taxes. A further study of mining and mineral production from mines in the park indicates that very little wealth has been produced by mining in the park.

The Kootenay Section therefore urges the Minister of Recreation and Conservation to consider its recommendations as follows:

1. To enlarge the Key Recreational Area to include the three additional areas that have been described.

2. To treat this "Key Recreational Area" as a nature conservancy with the realization that parks such as this are being visited by increasing numbers of people as their leisure time increases. The number having visited Slocan Chief Cabin in Kokanee Park has been near 400 during the summer of 1965.

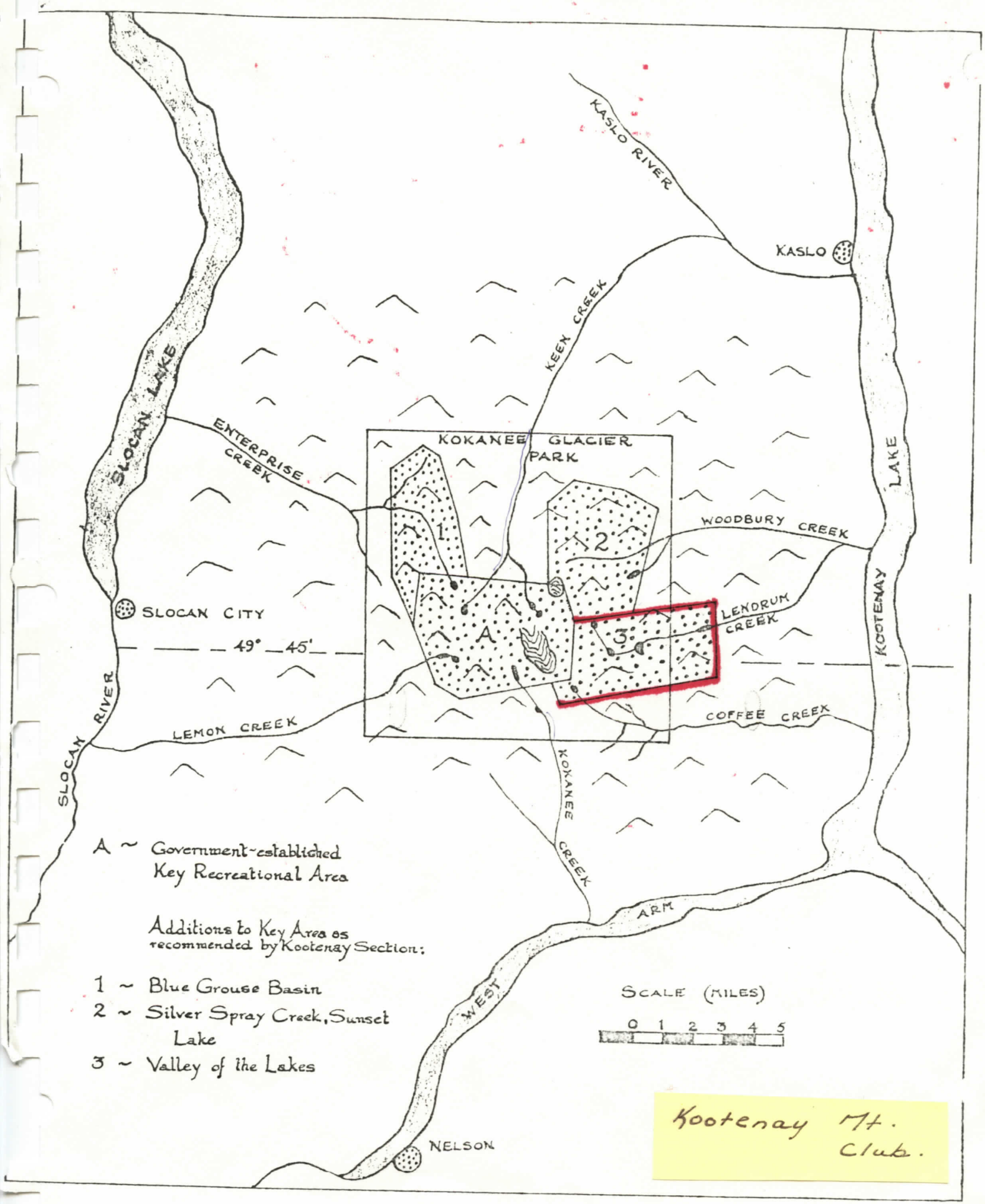
3. To prevent extension of roads farther into the park than they presently extend, while at the same time maintaining and improving the roads as they are located at present. Roads through the park would destroy its wilderness character and frighten away the few animals in this region.

4. To request that logging and mining companies using the roads leading into Kokanee Glacier Park provide for the repairing of the mutilation which is caused by their heavy trucks.

The Kootenay Section of the Alpine Club of Canada expresses its sincere appreciation for the attention given this brief and for the effort that has been directed by the Minister of Recreation and Conservation toward the protection of Provincial Parks.

* * * * * * * *

KOKANEE GLACIER PARK ~ A PROTECTION PLEA



Kootenay Mt. Club.

105 Dots = 640 acres = 259.0 ha

at 64 dots per sq. inch on a 1:50,000 map

DRAINAGE	DOTS	ACRES	HECTARES
Lendrum Creek			
Add	+ 491	+ 2992.8	+ 1211.2
Woodbury Creek			
Delete	- 2	- 12.2	- 4.9
Add	+ 15	+ 91.4	+ 37.0
Delete	- 25	- 152.4	- 61.7
Nelles Creek			
Delete	- 5	- 30.5	- 12.3
Add	+ 104	+ 633.9	+ 256.5
Trafalgar Mt./Mt. Chapman			
Add	+ 299	+ 1822.5	+ 737.5
Klawala Creek (Keen)			
Add	+ 53	+ 323.0	+ 130.7
Keen Creek			
Add	+ 14	+ 85.3	+ 34.5
Blacktail Creek			
Add	+ 158	+ 963.0	+ 389.7
Silverton Creek			
Add	+ 287	+ 1749.3	+ 707.9
Fennel Creek			
Delete	- 12	- 73.1	- 29.6
Add	+ 109	+ 664.4	+ 268.9
Enterprise Creek			
Add	+ 27	+ 164.6	+ 66.6
Timber Creek			
Delete	- 356	- 2169.9	- 878.1
Lemon Creek			
Add	+ 4	+ 24.4	+ 9.9
Delete	- 21	- 128.0	- 51.8
Alpine Creek/Nilsik Creek			
Add	+ 432	+ 2633.1	+ 1065.6

DRAINAGE	DOTS	ACRES	HECTARES
Kokanee Creek			
Extension (Add)	+ 434	+ 2645.3	+ 1070.5
Strip (Delete)	- 149	- 908.2	- 367.5
Coffee Creek			
Add	+ 404	+ 2462.5	+ 996.5
TOTAL			
ADDED	2,980	18,163.7	7,350.5
DELETED	421	2,566.1	1,038.5
NET ADDED	2,559	15,597.7	6,312.0

APPENDIX C

Kokanee Creek Integrated

Use Planning Area

~~#3 3-4-6-7~~ 1-3-1-1 1970

GOVERNMENT OF ~~BRITISH~~ COLUMBIA

23-1-7 #2

MEMORANDUM

TO: Director,
Parks Branch,
Dept. of Recreation & Conservation,
BUILDINGS.

FROM: Chief Forester

October 12 19 73

SUBJECT:

OUR FILE: 0303069

YOUR FILE: ~~1-3-1-7~~ 1-3-1-1

Please refer to your letter of December 22, 1971 to Director of Lands, requesting addition to Kokanee Glacier Park of a strip of land extending southerly along Kokanee Creek to the boundary of Kokanee Creek Park on the shore of Kootenay Lake, and to subsequent correspondence.

At the time of this request, other land use conflicts prevented establishment of a park and most of the area was subsequently included in the Lardeau Forest. As you are aware, the Forest Service is not inclined to agree to park status for an elongated strip of this nature, due to the probability that it would block access to and use of adjacent land. However, we do recognize that this is an environmentally sensitive area and will establish a map notation designating it as an "Integrated Use Planning Area", with the intention that no resource development which can be controlled by the Forest Service will be permitted in the area without a satisfactory development plan which will be subject to review by other resource departments.

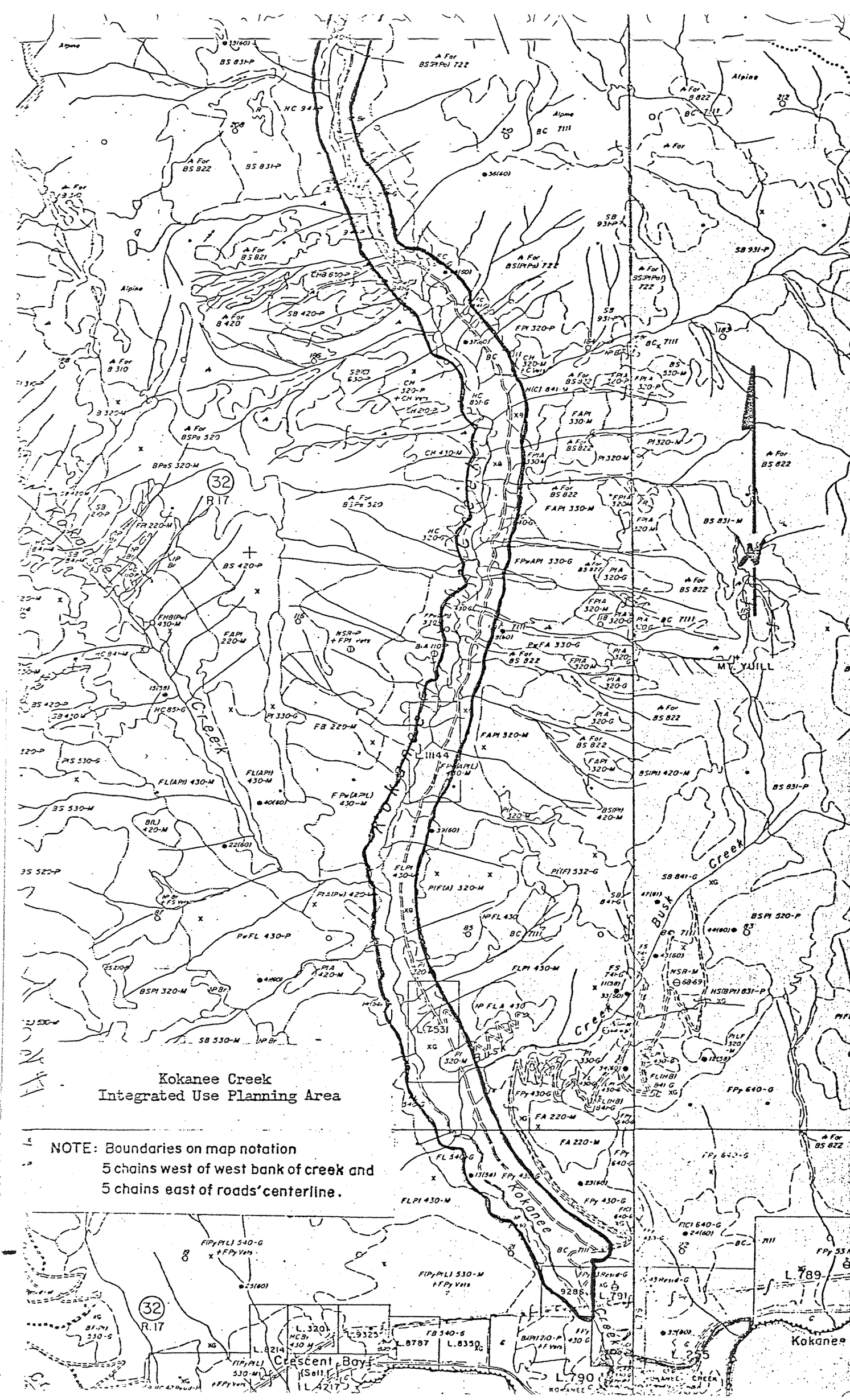
Due to the conflicting resource interests and particularly the watershed problems encountered in the area, a forest management plan has been developed by the Nelson District for the north shore area of the West Arm of Kootenay Lake, and this plan includes an inventory of other resource values including recreation, fishery, wildlife and domestic watershed. This plan recognizes Kokanee Creek drainage as an area of particular problems and conflicts which require further study prior to consideration of any plans for timber harvesting. This drainage has therefore been designated as a deferred cutting area.

The area included in the map notation is that on which park status was requested and is shown on the map enclosed herewith.

We are hopeful that these measures will provide a basis for satisfactory resolution of possible conflicts involved in resource use in the Kokanee Creek drainage.

Ian C. Cameron

I.T. Cameron, R.P.F.,
Chief Forester.


Kokanee Creek
Integrated Use Planning Area
NOTE: Boundaries on map notation
5 chains west of west bank of creek and
5 chains east of roads' centerline.
Busk Creek
Kokanee Creek
MT. YUILL
Crescent Bay
32
R.17

APPENDIX D

Kokanee Glacier

(Area Adjacent to Park)

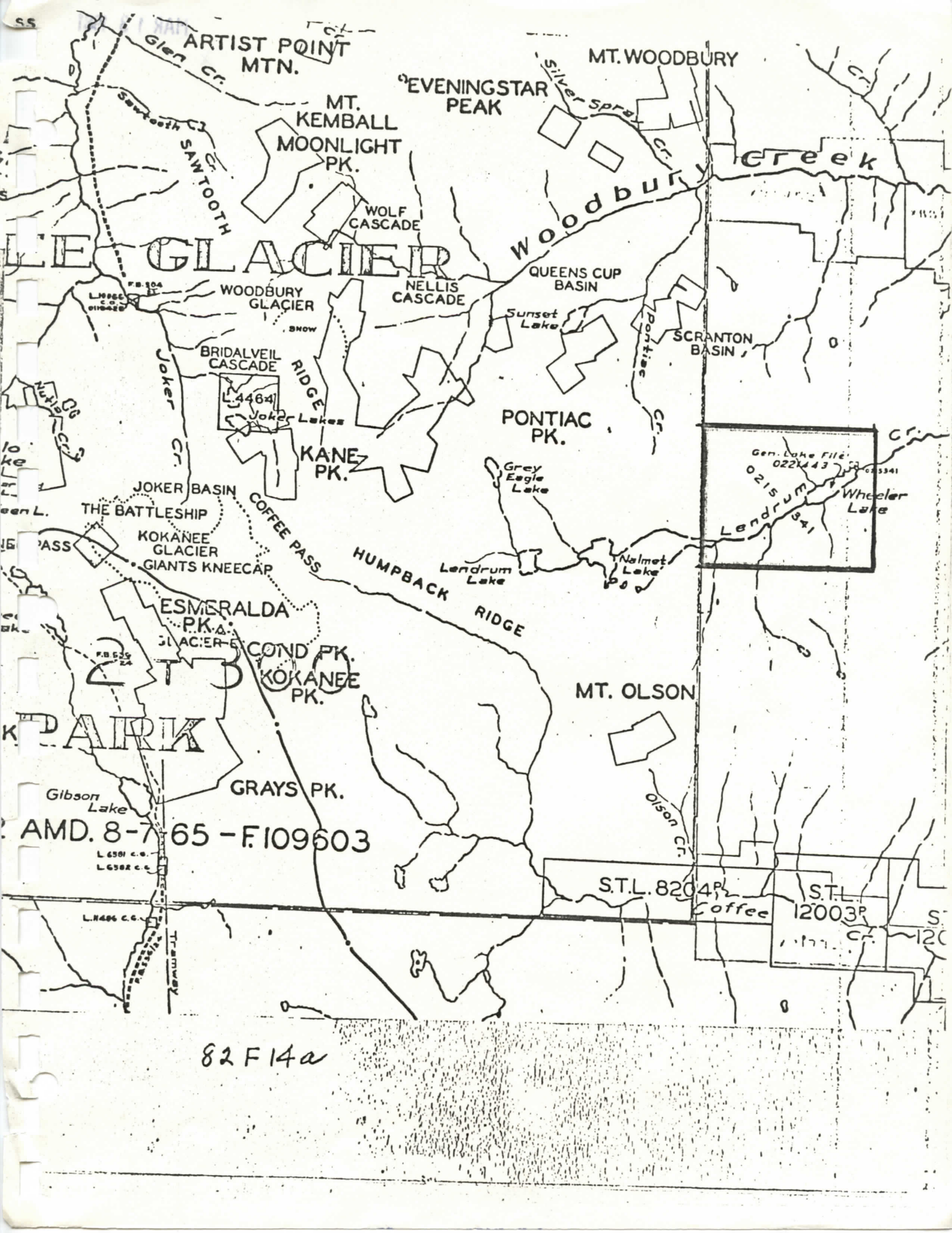
KOKANEE GLACIER (AREA ADJACENT TO PARK)

The area described below has been reserved for the use, recreation and enjoyment of the public:

"Commencing at a point 13 chains East and 27 chains North of the outlet of Wheeler Lake, Kootenay Land District; thence West 120 chains to the East boundary of Kokanee Glacier Park; thence South 100 chains along the said East boundary of Kokanee Glacier Park; thence East 120 chains; thence North 100 chains more or less to the point of commencement and containing approximately 1200 acres."

Map Reserve
Est. 31.5.67
0215341
R.M. 82 F/NW (12) F/14 E
Located: Wheeler Lake, east of Park.
J.M.
24.11.67

cc: Fish and Wildlife Branch


ARTIST POINT MTN.
Glen Cr.
MT. WOODBURY
EVENINGSTAR PEAK
Silver Spray Cr.
Sawtooth Cr.
SAW TOOTH
MT. KEMBALL
MOONLIGHT PK.
Woodbury Creek
WOLF CASCADE
GLACIER
WOODBURY GLACIER
NELLIS CASCADE
QUEENS CUP BASIN
Sunset Lake
Pontiac Cr.
SCRANTON BASIN
BRIDALVEIL CASCADE
Joker Cr.
RIDGE
Joker Lakes
PONTIAC PK.
KANE PK.
Grey Eagle Lake
Gen. Lake File 022443
Wheeler Lake
Lendrum Cr.
JOKER BASIN
THE BATTLESHIP
COFFEE PASS
KOKANEE GLACIER
GIANTS KNEECAP
HUMPBACK RIDGE
Lendrum Lake
Nalmet Lake
ESMERALDA P.K.
COND PK.
KOKANEE PK.
MT. OLSON
PARK
GRAYS PK.
Gibson Lake
AMD. 8-765-F109603
Olson Cr.
S.T.L. 8204P
Coffee Cr.
S.T.L. 12003P
Tramway

82 F 14a